HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,252—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
13th Aug.	VICTORIA	6522	EGYPT	7912
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7972
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6522	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10369
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,639	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregor), to sail on or about the 19th August 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 630	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	8,317	8th Oct. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 493. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SOARES, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 13th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY, VIA BERBERA AND ADEN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 11th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 11th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	6th Aug.	1904.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	14th Sept.	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	30th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25	in a box, per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25	" "	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50	" "	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25	" "	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25	" "	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25	" "	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50	" "	4 0
PERFECTOS	50	" "	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50	" "	3 0
TRABUCOS	100	" "	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100	" "	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 6	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The Life Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

"LIGHT OF ASIA"

AND

'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India,

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

TRY! TRY!! TRY !!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE S. S. "TIENTSIN."

A GENERAL AVERAGE has now been declared on account of the Fire on s. s. "TIENTSIN", during the voyage between Colombo and Bombay in July, and Consignees having any Claims to make under the General Average on account of water damage to Cargo are required to lodge them at once. The report of the survey on damaged Cargo held by Lloyd's Surveyor can be seen on application at P. and O. Company's Office, Fort.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 10th August, 1904.

FOR HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S BAND THE FOLLOWING MUSICIANS

WANTED:

TWO FIRST VIOLIN PLAYERS.
ONE FLUTE PLAYER.
ONE OBOE PLAYER.

For all particulars apply to THE DIRECTOR, of His Excellency the Governor's Band, Government House, Kirkee. "British Military or Ex-Military Bandsmen only need apply."

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Madras

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS,
(ESTABLISHED 1883.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, ROBERTS & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST in the Equity of Redemption in the Valuable Inam Landed Properties and Houses at Surat.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the estate and Effects of Hormasha Cowasjee Dadla, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1904 at 2 p. m., at the premises, at Surat, the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the Equity of redemption in the following landed properties at Khatodra and Umarwada, Surat District, Surat Sub-District.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Inam land, situate at Khatodra, Surat District, Surat Sub-District, admeasuring about 22 Bigas, 11 Vasas, and 2 Vs Visvashi bearing Survey No. 1.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcels of Inam land, situate at Umarwada, Surat District, Surat Sub-District.

Survey Nos.	Bigas.	Vasas.	Visvashi.
3	11	16	5
4	5	8	5
5	11	18	17½

LOT No. 3.

All those pieces or parcels of Inam land, situate at Umarwada, Surat District, Surat Sub-District.

Survey Nos.	Bigas.	Vasas.	Visvashi.
2	10	6	10
9	9	1	2½
11	6	16	10
12	7	7	17½
13	4	26	...
15	28	5	5

LOT No. 4.

All those pieces or parcels of Inam Land, situate at Umarwada Surat District, Surat Sub-District.

Survey Nos.	Bigas.	Vasas.	Visvashi
1	18	13	12½
14	9	1	12½
16	14	1	15
95	12	9	7½
96	22	8	...
97	22	15	17½
93	9	16	...

LOT No. 5.

One Big House H 3, No. 59, situate at Rustompura, Surat.

LOT No. 6.

Two Houses H. 3, No. 40 and H. 3 No. 41, situate at Rustampura, Surat.

LOT No. 7.

Also a share in the unencumbered land and house at Rustompura, Surat.
H 3 No. 39, vacant piece of land.
H 3 No. 49, one stable.
H 3 No. 55, vacant piece of land.

LOT No. 8.

One house owned by the above insolvent H 3 No. 42.

For further particulars and condition of sale and information regarding the encumbrance on the said properties apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 11th August, 1904.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 13 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TRAINED PRIVATE NURSES can be had at the JAMSETJEE HOSPITAL, Bombay. Usual Charge, Rs. 5 a day.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. Watkin's Valuable Furniture, Cottage Piano, &c. at Clare Road, Byculla, next to Dr. Masina Hospital, THIS DAY, at 2 P. M.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Monsoon Weather.—The splendid lighting of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' STUDIO, Nipon Building, Hornby Road, enables them to secure the finest results in Portraiture during the cloudy weather.—Lift always available.

WANTED by an ENGLISH LADY, situation as GOVERNESS in a good family, or Companion to lady. Capable of teaching French, Music, Drill, etc. Would travel.—Address "Z." care of this office.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay."

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CORN and WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless remedy for Corns, Warts, Bunions, etc. Cures where all similar preparations fail. Per Bottle Annas 12.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 32 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 31 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs of made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SUFFERERS FROM

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, Premature Senility, the various Phases of Perverted Life, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Chronic Headaches, Spermatorrhœa, Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, Gleet, Cystitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness, Spinal Nervous and other Diseases have been successfully cured for the last several years by Electricity and Advanced Therapeutics after different forms of Drug treatment had failed. For full particulars see or write to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INST., 13th Forbes Street, Fort.

MEDICAL GALVANISM.

HAS CONQUERED some of the most obstinate complaints after all other remedies have failed.

HALE'S IMPROVED ELECTRIC BELTS and BATTERIES, for wearing next the body without blistering or injuring the skin. These appliances are PERFECT GENERATORS OF ELECTRICITY and are most comfortable in wear.

PRICE ONE GUINEA.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and GOUT are speedily RELIEVED or CURED by this Powerful Agent.

ELECTRIC BELT and SUSPENSOR for MEN, for VARICOCELE, Nervous DEBILITY, and EXHAUSTION, &c. Price TWO GUINEAS.

PAMPHLETS GRATIS, CONSULTATIONS FREE

HALE AND SON, MEDICAL GALVANISTS
117 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
N.B.—Size of Waist required.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1902 ..... £ 16,378,771
Revenue for 1902 ..... £ 3,628,617

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.

GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets ..... Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
Assurance with 50 per cent. Guaranteed Bonus.
TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,156	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000,
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years,
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

IN THE PRESS
TO BE OUT IN THE CURRENT YEAR.
USEFUL INSTRUCTION.
IN MATTERS RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND OTHER
FOR ALL COMMUNITIES.
(IN ENGLISH.)
BEING SELECTIONS MADE AND SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED.
In THREE VOLUMES, Demi Octavo, to contain about 1,500 pages of average print
Price Rs. 7 (SEVEN) PER SET OF 3 VOLS., postage extra.

This work entitled "*Useful Instruction*" is intended to give *religious* and *moral* instruction to the young generation and aid in the proper development of character. It also gives information on *Human Body, Business, Royalty*, and many other necessary subjects. It deals in all with *166 subjects*, and contains selections in *prose* and *poetry* from the leading faiths of the world, prophets, philosophers, divines, poets (including Marathi and Gujarati ones), statesmen, scientists, men of letters, men of business, and other sources. These selections have been systematically arranged, so that the required information is furnished in an orderly and methodical manner, and they contain lively and instructive anecdotes, stories and episodes, and prayers, here and there. The special subject of prayer contains prayers, which will be generally useful.

Separate places have been allotted to the subjects under the headings of "*Budha*," "*For the Christians*," "*On Jainism*," "*For the Mahomedans*," "*On Sikhism*," and "*For the followers of Zoroaster* the Parsees." The many selections from the Hindu religious and other sources have been *freely used throughout the three volumes*. The quotations from the *Vedas*, the *Upanishats* the *Smritis*, the *Ramayana*, the *Mahabharata*, the *Bhagvad-Gita*, the *Yoga-Vasistha*, and others will be found in their proper places.

During my stay here for nearly seven years, I abstained from all professional work of my own accord, and devoted myself to the preparation of this work, which is *dedicated to our country India*, and which though intended for the young generation, will also be useful to others.

In order to make it generally accessible, *the price of the three volumes together has been fixed at Rs. 7* only postage extra.

Intending subscribers are requested to send in their names (with address) to the undersigned at their earliest convenience. Books, when ready, *will be sent from Bombay per V. P. P. unless otherwise specified.*

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader,
Dumas, Near Surat.

DUMAS, 18th July, 1904.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.
HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.
RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
" 12 " 5 " p. a.
" 2 years 5½ " p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..... " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Alcort Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	... ...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	... ...	" 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—
2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—
J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

FOR SALE.

A GINNING FACTORY, of 54 Gins with Engine and Boiler complete, in working order, at DHORAJI in GONDAL STATE (Kathiawar), is TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on the 6th SEPTEMBER, 1904, at DHORAJI. The Building with Ground and Godowns can be rented. Further particulars on application to the Undersigned.

BALABHAI G., L.C.E.,
State Engineer, Gondal.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

F. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN, & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN' SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.
PETER F. HEERING.	Copenhagen

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTER BLEND
WHISKY.
THE [illegible] AND OF INDIA.
[illegible]ers, or of
ALDRIDGE [illegible] & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
[illegible] AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.
Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE:—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-16	=	— 3-8
3 do. Rentes	£98	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 3-4	=	— 1-16
3 months hence	26 9-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	58 1-8	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·25 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·47	=	do
New York Demand	4·88 3-8	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3	per cent =	do
6 " " "	3 1-4	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills'	3 1-4	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-4	per cent =	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 7-8	per cent =	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 7-8	per cent =	do

RAPESEED—Brown 321-4 A.-S., sellers quieter.

COFFEE—Coffee in New York, 7 3-4.

ARRIVALS—Steamers "Fultala," "Britannia."

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·08+14. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·64	5·45	5·36
+5	+5	+5
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·34	5·29	5·28
+6	+6	+6
Feb.-Mch.		Mch-Apl.
5·28		5·28
+6		+6

Receipts at U. S. Ports 1,000
Do. last year 100
Exports to Great Britain 1,000
Do. do Continent 1,000

In New York—
Spot ..... 10·65 unchanged.
Futures, month of December ..... 9·70 — 7
Do. do. March ..... 9·73 — 7

In New Orleans—
Spot ..... 10 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept. ..... 9·30 — 5
Do. do. Dec. ..... 9·51 — 8
Tone at close ..... steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 9th August, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,503 bales.
Wheat	37,685 cwts.
Linseed	11,571 "
Rape, Sel and Mustard	6,650 "
Gingellyseed	716 "
Poppyseed	2,764 "
Groundnuts	198 "
Castorseed	3,472 "
Rice	5,877 "
Myrabollams	55 "
Cottonseed	1,157 "
Mowraseed	14,038 "
Gram	5,330 "
Joowar	21,414 "
Maize	15 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

Exchange—Tone steady
Bank T.T. ..... 1s-3 31-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do 170 1-4
Marks 3 do do 138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight 135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do 139
Japan 30 do do 149
Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet,
Cash 99-4
1st Settlement 99-1
Money Market, Tone easy.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th June 3 do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd June 3 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Ready	6	1	0	to	6	2 0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.						
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	5	0	to	5	6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12	0	to	5	13 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	13	0			
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet,						
Ready	6	1	0	to	6	9 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.						
Ready	24	0				

WHEAT.—Tone, steady.
Soft Red Ahmedabad ..... Rs. 28 1-2
Club. No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier.
Estimated sales ..... bales 6,000
Imports ..... do 8,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
5·67	5·48	5·49
—7	—7	—7
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·25	5·22	5·21
—9	—7	—7
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	
5·21	5·21	
—7	—7	

COTTON.—Market quiet and unchanged.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Surats ..... quiet
Good Broowagger ....
The Manchester Market has been ..... steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols 88 1-16
3 per cent Rentes 98
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 86 3-16
Bar Silver 26 3-4

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The following report is dated Liverpool, July 21st:—Since our last report the market has continued very erratic. As we have previously stated, it is at present under manipulation in the near months, and the fluctuations are largely due to this. What the final result of the manipulated will be it is difficult to say. Some people expect that the July-August bulls will liquidate soon, in the fear of heavy tenders. On the other hand, heavy tenders do not seem very likely, because it does not pay sellers to tender. Moreover, the stock here is daily getting smaller, and therefore easier to be controlled by daring speculators, and we have received a letter from a very reliable Houston friend, informing us that he does not expect the crop to begin to move before the 15th Aug. which would mean that we shall not get any shipments in bulk until about the middle of September to relieve the existing scarcity. Taking it all round the position of the near months is still a very strong one, and a very serious rise might take place at any moment, either through the action of spinners or through manipulation. In Manchester the position continues a very healthy one. During the past six or seven weeks the largest business ever known at this time of the year has been done, mainly on the basis of new crop positions for forward delivery. As for the Continent, we had the pleasure of a visit from a leading continental spinner friend, with wide connections all over the Continent, who informed us the state of affairs is not very satisfactory. Spinners practically everywhere are working full time it is true, but in most instances, at a loss. Touching the new crop, we have really nothing new to state this week, as the little fresh news to hand is entirely favourable, i. e., that the general dry weather in Texas, where there had been previously complaints of excessive moisture has checked the spread of the boll weevil. In fact it would be difficult to imagine more favourable conditions, alternating rains and sunshine, accompanied by an extremely high temperature. We are nearing the end of July, and nothing, as yet, of a really serious nature, has happened to the crop. It must be remembered that everyday of fine weather increases the chance of a bumper yield, and fortifies the plant against any damage by possible unfavorable weather conditions later on. We can quite understand the new crop positions—up to November-December inclusive, remaining very steady in view of the anticipated enormous demand during those months, but with the present splendid crop prospects, the positions later than that, at a price of 5·1-4d. are, to our minds, too high.

THE idea of distributing time to city clocks by wireless telegraph signals has advanced a step in the experiments of M. Bigourdain, who employed two different sorts of apparatus for receiving the signals, namely, Popoff Ducretet radio-telephone, that is to say, a combination of coherer and telephone such as Professor Hughes employed in his unpublished wireless signalling experiments over 20 years ago, and a wireless telegraph receiving combination of coherer and telegraph instrument, having a travelling paper and pen chronograph in place of the telegraph instrument. Good results were obtained over a distance of about 1 1/2 miles, but the range might have been extended so as to cover Paris had the apparatus been adapted for it. The author points out that the correct time could be distributed from astronomical observatories by the transit clock in this way, but he does not explain how interference from other wireless signals flying about in the ether is to be excluded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RUST—August 6, at Regent House, Mussoorie, the wife of Julian Rust, of a son

MARRIAGE.

LOGAN—SHUBRICK—August 4, at St. Peter's Church, Kodaikanal, by the Rev. A. Godden, assisted by the Rev O. Kirby-Turner, Ross McGregor Logan second surviving son of the late David Logan, Esq., to Flora Bessie Shubrick eldest daughter of Richard Shubrick.

DEATHS.

MADGE—August 7, at No 2 Chowringhee Lnae, Sophia Lydia relict of the late Thomas Augustus Madge, aged 73 years 9 months and 4 days.

SMITH—August 6, at Rawal Pindi Station Hospital of Enteric, W H Smith-Assistant, Jessop and Co,

THOMPSON—August 6, R P Thompson third son of Rev Yalden Thompson, at Gauhati, aged 14.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 40m. Sun sets, 6h, 30m. High water, 11-9m., 11-3a. Low water, 4-18m., 5-5a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Football, Cooperage,

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore China and Japan per extra s. s. Nankin will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m, on Saturday.

DROWNED IN A MILL TANK.—Ramji Biaji, a Hindu, aged twenty-five, an operative of the Howard and Bullough Mills at De Lisle Road, met with a fatal accident on Tuesday. It appears that the deceased was seated on the brink of the mill tank taking his meals when he was seized with a fit to which he had been subject and fell into the tank which contained twelve feet of water and was drowned. The occurrence was reported to the police who dragged the tank and recovered the body.

THE BENE-ISRAEL SWAJAN KULIANICHHUE SABHA.—The seventeenth annual meeting of the Bene Israel Mutual Provident Fund, held in the Hall of the Secretary, No. 43, Kolliwada on Sunday evening, Mr. Ezikel Reuben Bhasteker was voted to the Chair. Mr. Samuel Isack Talker then read Daivid's Psalm 91. Mr. Isack Shalom Varoolker, Assistant Secretary, read the report to the meeting and the accounts were audited and found correct by Messrs Samson Shalome Chicholker and Samuel Reuben Bhasterker. The bianco sheet shows a balance Rs. 1,012-6-3.

FOUND IN A WELL.—The dead body of a Hindu man, name unknown, of about twenty years, was found floating in a well off Wanuby Road on Tuesday evening. There were no marks of violence on the body which was dressed in a dhotur and a black coat. A pair of spectacles was still on the nose and an empty bottle of eau-de-cologne was found in one of the pockets of his coat. The body was removed to the Morgue where it was seen by a large number of people, but none of them could identify the deceased. Information was then circulated throughout the town by a beat of the buttakee, but no one came forward to claim the body. An inquest held by Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner, yesterday morning at the Morgue, the Jury returned an open verdict.

STOLEN SAFE.—Captain C. F. Bishop, President of the Royal Garrison Artillery Officers' mess, at Upper Colaba, has reported to the police that a safe was missed from a room adjoining the mess on Tuesday morning and that on inquiry it was subsequently discovered by a non-commissioned officer lying near the sea shore at a distance of about 150 yards from the mess. Judging from the size and weight of the safe, it must have taken several men to remove and carry it to the place where it was found. It was brought back to the mess and it was discovered from the state it was in that persistent endeavours must have been made to break it open by means of a large stone, but without success. On its being opened by Captain Bishop, some unnegotiable bank cheques, cash and postage stamps were found intact.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR AT A RAILWAY STATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Sorab Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Govinda Maruti, a Hindu, with disorderly behaviour at the Victoria Terminus Station. It appeared that the accused went to the station on Tuesday under the influence of liquor and created disturbance there. Mr. Sorab stated that the accused was arrested with difficulty. He also tried to assault his wife with a knife and, while in the lock-up at the chowky, he tried to injure himself. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 5, in default, ordered him to undergo 2 days' rigorous imprisonment. The accused was also bound over in a sum of Rs. 25 to keep the peace for three months.

A TRAMWAY CONDUCTOR PROSECUTED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildss, third residency Magistrate, Mr. E. T. Ansell, Traffic Superintendent in the Tramway Company, prosecuted Shafi Abdula Khan, conductor No. 174, on charges of cheating and misappropriation in respect of certain tickets issued to passengers on 18th July. Mr. Rustum B. Paymaster defended the accused. The evidence was to the effect that the accused was in charge of a tram-car running on a trip from Sassoon's Dock to Byculla. Among others, two passengers got into the car at Pydhowni, and two more at the Jamsheji Jeejeebhoy Hospital, all bound for Parel. A detective inspector boarded the car; and discovered that the accused had issued to these passengers tickets which were non-consecutive in number, such issue by him being illegal according to the regulations. These tickets were found, on further enquiry, to have been already issued to other passengers, who had entered the car at Grant Buildings, Colaba. Hence the charges. Evidence was recorded and further inquiry was adjourned.

A JUVENILE CHEAT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Pettigara of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Bapu Hari, a Hindu lad aged 12 years, with cheating a number of persons in Bombay in respect of small sums of money. It appeared from the evidence that for the last two years the accused had been in the habit of going about the town of Bombay with a book which he called "Charity book" and a letter of recommendation bearing the signature of some unknown school-master. In the letter the so called school-master testified to the great abilities and zeal for study of the accused and the pecuniary help he (accused) was in need of in order to prosecute his studies. In the book a number of entries were made by the charitable disposed persons as to the amount of money given to the accused by them. In this manner the accused seems to have cheated Mr. Pettigara as well as the trying Magistrate also. His Worship remarked at one time a letter of recommendation bearing a stamp of the Ripon High School was presented to him by the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, but taking his young age into consideration his Worship ordered him to be sent to the Reformatory for a period of five years in lieu of the sentence passed.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr, J, Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ganpatshah Banarasidas, alias Nundkishor Bahadursing, a Hindu, appeared on warrant to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,700 preferred against him by his master Kalidas Sunderji, a book-seller in Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the defence. The case for the prosecution was that the accused was in the service of the complainant On the 8th June last about 10 a. m. the complainant gave him Rs. 1,700 in order to by postal stamps. The accused left the shop with the money and did not return. The complainant made inquiries and on failing to find any trace of the accused informed the police who referred him to a Magistrate. The accused stated in his defence that he carried on business in postal stamps in partnership with the complainant's brother Mulji. He managed the shop and increased the picture post card business of his firm. As he business increased they were in need of funds and he approached the complainant for the same. The complainant gave a sum of Rs. 2,000 to the firm and they did business with it. The complainant did not give him Rs. 1,700 on the 8th June. He had committed no dishonesty with the complainant. The case stands adjourned.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A BAILIFF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Jebb charged Govind Jivaji, a shopkeeper of De Lisle Road, and his servant Harichand Govind with assaulting one Shapoorji Framji, a bailiff of the Bombay Small Causes Court. Mr. H. J. Dalal, pleader, defended the accused. It appears that the bailiff levied an attachment on the goods in the shop belonging to the first accused. After the property had been attached and the whole business was over, the shop-keeper appeared on the scene, held the bailiff by the collar, while his servant, the second accused struck him. The defence was that the second accused remonstrated with the bailiff when the latter proceeded to attach the till and told him to wait till his master returned. The bailiff pushed the servant aside and gave him two slaps. The master in the meanwhile appeared and satisfied the decree by paying off the amount due. On being informed by the servant that he was assaulted by the bailiff, the master threatened the bailiff to report the matter to his superior. The bailiff thereupon preferred a false charge. The Magistrate held that the evidence for the prosecution was contradictory and all the witnesses interested. The witnesses for the defence were independent and their evidence was reliable. Again the conduct of the bailiff in attaching the goods in the absence of the owner and not awaiting his return was unjustifiable. His Worship acquitted the accused.

PRECONCERTED BURGLARY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Inspector O'Keeffe charged Ramchundra Visram, Kaloo Lala, Bala Hurri and Arjoon Vithoba, with house-breaking and theft of gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 421, the property of one Kallanji Purshotam, a resident of Walkeshwar Road. The evidence showed that about half past 11 o'clock on Saturday night last, the complainant was aroused from his sleep by hearing some noise on the floors below and on going to a window on the first floor, noticed a man on the verandah. The complainant called his malee and sent him on to the verandah, when the thief jumped down by means of a piece of rope suspended from the ceiling and joined two other thieves in the compound and they all ran away. An alarm was then raised and the police arriving on the scene arrested the first three accused before they could leave the premises. The fourth accused was subsequently arrested on the road leading to the house. The complainant on examining his rooms discovered the ornaments missing. The accused afterwards pointed out the ornaments, which they had concealed in a closet in the complainant's house. Two large knives were also found in the closet. All the accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The third accused in the course of his statement said that they were instigated by the first accused to commit the burglary. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that this was a preconcerted burglary and ordered each of them to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A CRUEL MOTHER.

MR. L. CRUMP, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in July last, convicted a woman named Rachawa, of exposing her infant child with the intention of wholly abandoning it and sentenced her to one year's rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with exposing her child aged nine days, with the intention of wholly abandoning it. It was admitted that the accused, who was a widow, gave birth to a child on the 26th May last in the village of Chawadi. She further admitted that on the 4th June last she left the child in the bed of a small stream near the village of Hombal. She denied that she intended to abandon it, her defence being that she was suffering from fever, and after sleeping by the side of the road, she forgot the child and went away without it. The accused, Mr. Crump remarked, admitted that she left Chawadi and went to Hombal in the hope of getting some one to take the child off her hands and she clearly had a very strong motive for wishing to get rid of it. She had made two contradictory statements. She had spent four days at Hombal in the house of one Yelsani, by whom she was fed. Obviously, said the Sessions Judge, she went to her, because she hoped that she might be willing to adopt a female child. That the accused was ill with fever and did not know what she was doing, rested upon her own statement alone. On the other hand, her intention to get rid of the child was clear both from her own statements and from her conduct. Mr. Crump said the case was one of a common type except for the fact that the accused did not immediately abandon the child, but made an attempt to dispose of it otherwise. The conduct of her sons in turning her out of her house to some extent drove her to the act. The Sessions Judge did not consider that a heavy sentence was required. He sentenced her to one year's rogorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, summarily dismissed the appeal.

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER QUASHED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, at the High Court on Tuesday, disposed of a reference made to the Court by Mr. A. R. Bonus, District Magistrate of Kolaba, regarding the proceedings of Mr. H. R. Takle, first class Magistrate, Karjat, taken under Act XIII of 1859 in the case of Purshotam Virchand against Rama Kanoo.

The circumstances of the case appear to be these: The accused received a loan of Rs. 70 from the complainant, Purshotam Virchand, on the 28th March 1901, on an agreement to render him service for eight years in satisfaction of a debt and interest thereon. He accordingly served for 2 1-2 years and then went away, refusing to serve any longer and thus broke his contract. The complainant in consequence lodged a complaint in the Court of the first class Magistrate, Mr. H. R. Takie, against the accused Mr. Takle passed an order directing the accused to pay back to the complainant Rs. 43-12-0. The accused failed to comply with the order, and the Magistrate awarded him three months' rigorous imprisonment. The money was subsequently paid by the accused, Mr. Bonus remarked that the whole proceeding was illegal, as Mr Takle had not been invested with and powers under Act XIII of 1859. As under section 530, Criminal Procedure Code, the whole proceeding was void, it might be quashed.

For the reasons stated by the District Magistrate, their lordships declared the Magistrate's proceedings void "ab initio."

HIGH COURT AND DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATIONS.

THE results of the recent examinations for the offices of Subordinate Judge and pleader of the High Court and of pleaders in the District and subordinate courts, were announced yesterday.

Subordinate Judges and High Court Pleaders.—The following are the names of the successful candidates in the order of merit :—

Rege, Mahadeva Vithal. Mulla, Merwanjee Fardoonjee.

District Pleaders.—The following are the names of the successful candidates in the order of merit :—

Apte, Govind Vishnu Dhebri, Vasudeo Krishna.
Joshi, Rewashankar Harilal
Gudi, Venkatesh Lakshmiramanacharya
Lele, Krishnajee Ramchandra
Tuljapurkar, Gopal Narayan
Kulkarni, Manjunath Devrao
Sirsikar, Dasapa Krishnapa.

THE ARREST OF SANJANA.

PROCEEDINGS AT HONGKONG.

The "China Mail" of July 26th states :—The case in which a Parsee barrister was charged with forgery, by Bombay police authorities, was again before Mr. Kemp at the Hongkong Magistracy on July 20.

Mr. Harston appeared for the defendant.

Inspector Powell, of the Bombay city Police, stated that he knew the defendant to be a barrister-at-law of Bombay. About two and a half years ago he was arrested by the police on a charge of forgery of a will and was released from custody on bail. He absconded and a fresh warrant was issued for his arrest and he was proclaimed an offender. On June 15 last, witness was deputed to proceed to Manila to secure the accused's extradition. Witness followed the accused from Manila here and had the original warrant for his arrest endorsed by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government.

Witness then produced a number of papers relating to the case, and Mr. Harston applied for an adjournment until Monday next in order to become acquainted with their contents. The application was granted.

MR. GEORGE MARSHALL, solicitor, ex-Mayor of Retford, was sentenced at Nottinghamshire Assizes on July 22nd by Mr. Justice Bray to five years' penal servitude for misappropriating money belonging to the Duke of Newcastle. In passing sentence, his lordship said there were circumstances which greatly aggravated the crime. The prisoner was a solicitor and an officer of the court, and when money was taken by a solicitor, the court would not only be justified but bound to award more severe punishment than in any other case. He had also to consider the largeness of the amount, and that the prisoner had taken it at a time when his business was in such a condition that there was no hope of repaying it. Lastly, there was the story about the missing notes and the robbery. But for the recommendation of the jury and the Duke of Newcastle, on the score of the prisoner's age, he should have passed the maximum penalty of seven years. As it was, he should reduce the sentence to one of five years' penal servitude.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

ANOTHER meeting of the Committee appointed by the Parsee community to consider the question of proselytism among them, was held on Tuesday at the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee presiding.

The secretary having read the minutes of proceedings of the last meeting of the Committee, and the Chairman having signed them, Dr. Sukhia rose to submit a point of order, which was, whether, Dr. N. N. Katrak having dissociated himself from the last Committee meeting, his amendment could be said to be before the meeting or not? Dr. Sukhia said he wanted the Chairman's ruling on this point as well as on another point which was this, whether Dr. Katrak, having so dissociated himself, was competent to give his vote on Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mistree's proposition or not? His own opinion, Dr. Sukhia said, was that the proceeding was irregular. He also wanted to know whether, if Dr. Katrak persisted in adopting the same course hereafter, he would be justified therein or not?

The Chairman said he was sorry that not a meeting passed without points of order being raised. This was a Committee appointed by the community, and their procedure should be to overlook trifles and go to work. With regard to the point raised, the chairman thought that Dr. Katrak held himself aloof only in relation to the proposition of Khan Bahadur B. B. Patel, and that when he voted in reference to Mr. Jeejeebhoy Mistree's proposition, he was one of themselves.

Dr. Sukhia: This is not a matter in which we are to act in a hurry, put money into the pocket, and then walk away, Mr. Chairman, that is one ruling to which I bow. What about the other point?

The Chairman: Dr. Katrak became neutral only in one matter.

Dr. Sukhia: I now wish to speak on another important matter.

The Chairman: Dr. Sukhia, you have already spoken once and now—

Dr. Sukhia: I want to mention another matter altogether. You don't know what that matter is, and you therefore object. The meeting will judge whether the matter is important or otherwise.

The Chairman: Dr. Sukhia, I leave the matter to your discretion, you are a man of good sense, and will not occupy the time of the meeting needlessly.

Dr. Sukhia, after some introductory remarks, said he thought it appropriate that the meeting should express their regret at the death of Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshaw, a member of the Committee, who died in that hall in the discharge of his duty.

The Chairman: The meeting has already expressed its regret at Mr. Bunshaw's death. It is recorded in the proceedings of the meeting.

Dr. Sukhia: I bow to your decision, Mr. Chairman.

Dr. Sorab Cursetjee Nariman then addressed the meeting on the general question of proselytism. He said that he attended the meetings of the Committee with a preconceived notion, and he was glad to say that what he had heard had led him to alter his opinion. He had attentively heard the arguments of his friend Dr. Katrak, who was an advocate of proselytism among them, and he had heard the arguments on the other side with the result that he now thought it was not wise to admit non-Zoroastrians into their faith, nay that it would be harmful to do so. It was possible, he said, that further light might lead him to change his opinion again!

Mr. Pestonjee Cooverjee Motiwalla next addressed the meeting, premising that he was in favour of Mr. Lord's proposition, and against Dr. Katrak's amendment. He said the question had travelled beyond its proper bounds, and it seemed that it would be some time before it could be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. What was their present condition with regard to their religion? They had lost their sovereignty; they had lost their authority; their religious books were burnt; and their knowledge regarding their religion was scanty; and in such a condition it would be unwise to admit non-Zoroastrians into their faith.

The meeting was next addressed by Mr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Vimadalal. He said Dr. Katrak's argument turned on one central idea, that there was no prohibition in their books against the admission of non-Zoroastrians; and that, therefore, they must admit them. Dr. Katrak wanted to ignore all other considerations, even though some of them were of paramount importance and had a direct bearing upon their present social condition and their future well-being. For the last twelve hundred years their community had acted on one principle, which was against the admission of non-Zoroastrians into their faith; and no reasons had been shown conclusively for a departure from that principle. The speaker had not finished his remarks when the meeting adjourned.

STORING OIL ON MILL PREMISES.

APPEAL AGAINST AN ORDER OF ACQUITTAL.

At the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston heard an appeal by the Government of Bombay from a decision of Mr. Dracup, fourth Presidency Magistrate who acquitted the proprietors of the Wallace Flour Mill Company of a charge of contravening the provisions of Section 394 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, in that they stored a quantity of oil at their mill premises at Mazagon without a licence. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General instructed by Mr. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for Government, while Mr. Davur instructed by Messrs Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal appeared for the accused.

In this case the accused were charged by the Bombay Municipality under clause (a) of sub-section 1 of Section 394 of the Municipal Act, but Mr. Dracup, the Magistrate, discharged the accused. The Municipality then moved the High Court to revise the order of Mr. Dracup, but the High Court declined to interfere in revision saying that if necessary Government had a right of appal against the acquittal.

The Advocate-General said the evidence recorded by the Magistrate clearly showed that there was a separate room in the mill premises of the accused, which was kept for the purpose of storing oil. There were three tanks containing lubricating oil and also several barrels of oil, in this room. The amount usually stored was about 115 gallons, and the amount daily used was less than 10 gallons. Under these circumstances, the Advocate-General submitted, that it was clear that the accused had contravened the provisions of section 394, in so far as they had not got the licens for the storing of oil. The question at issue was whether this part of the premises was used for storing oil or not. He submitted that it was clear from the evidence that the room was used for the storing of oil, and of nothing else. This was a point which appeared to have escaped the Magistrate altogether. Again, in his decision the Magistrate only devoted himself to the construction of the word "storing," and did not have any regard to the words "of using the premises."

Mr. Davur said the Advocate-General was slightly inaccurate when he said that the room was exclusively used for the purpose of storing oil. It was a room in which a great many things were kept besides oil. But supposing the oil was kept in one particular room, that would not affect the question. What the Legislature required was quite different from what the Municipality asked the Court to do. In reading section 394, counsel asked the Court to read sub-section 3 also, which exempted cotton, wool silk and jute mills from the operation of the section. Lubricating oil was not a combustible material in the sense in which combustible materials were regarded by this Act. The object of the mill was not to store oil, but to grind corn. Oil was only an incident of the business carried on by the Company. The Legislature had this in view when it specifically excluded mills referred to in sub-section 3, and he submitted that a flour mill came within that exception. It was more for the purpose of convenience than anything else that the Company stored oil or kept a reserve of oil that might last them for about a fortnight. It would be extremely inconveinent for a Company to send for their daily quota of oil every day. In order to bring the accused within the operation of section 394, it should be proved that their intention was to use the premises in question primarily for the purpose of storing oil. There was no such intention in the present case. The fee charged for the license was Rs. 10 a year. It might be trifling, but his clients fought on principle, as the question affected their rights as proprietors of the premises. This was the fourth prosecution against them and was unsuccessful.

The Advocate-General in reply pointed out that sub-section 3 did not apply to flour-mills, for if the Legislature had intended to exempt them, it would have done so specifically.

Their lordships held that section 394 operated upon the main purpose of factories and not upon their subsidiary purposes. In the present case there could be no question that the premises were not kept for the purpose of storing oil. The storing of oil there was incidental to the other purposes for which they were kept. Their lordships rejected the appeal.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Wednesday.—Pressure has fallen over nearly the whole country, but the fall has been slight except round the north of the Pay and in Burma, Lower Sind and parts of Upper India where it has been brisk. Pressure is low in the Gangetic Plain, near Benares and Patna. Pressure gradients are steeper than usual except in Burma where pressure is in considerable to large defect. The Arabian Sea current has given comparatively little rain during the past day. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, in north-east India, the United Provinces, showers in the Punjab Hills and Submontane districts, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, West Coast and parts of Gujarat. Moulmein and Cherrapoonjee report 4 inches, Tavoy 3 1-2, Akyab, Bogra 3; Gaya 2 1-2, Berhampore, Agra 2, Narayanganj, Gauhati, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Durbhanga, Meerut, Calicut, Hazaribagh 1 1-2, Murree, Allahabad, Lucknow, Gulmarg and Sonemarg one inch. Moderate to heavy rain is probable during the next 24 hours in Bihar light to moderate rain in Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces; light rain in Assam, showers in the remainder of the United Provinces, Punjab Hills, and Submontane districts, Rajputana, Central India, and Central Provinces. Local showers are possible in Gujarat. Rain may increase on the West Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	33 74	36 01	35 73	23 72
Wednesday, 10th August...	0 14	0 15	0 03	0 29
Total	33 88	36 16	35 81	23 01
Total fall to 10th August '03	53 60	60 66	54 17	56 94
Total fall to 10th August '02	22 48	27 02	26 78	25 82

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.
(Registered at Messrs. Kemp & Co.)

From 6 a.m. 9th to 6 a.m. 10th August ..... In. Cts. 0 14

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 29th July.

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore	12 25	Ghoti	32 12
Hayor	4 94	Badwad	6 46
Nimhora	5 86	Varangaon	7 95
Bhadli	8 1	Hotgi	4 63
Jalgaon	6 61	Mohol	4 9
Shirud	7 53	Madha	4 12
Mhasawad	7 90	Barsi Junc	5 92
Mheji	6 77	Kem	4 83
Pachora	4 91	Jeur	2 53
Kjgaon	6 49	Pomalvadi	4 5
Chalisgaon	7 12	Dikasal	7 41
Naygongri	5 81	Lonavla	85 85
Nandgaon	3 19	Neral	16 13
Manmad	3 26	Dhond	3 94
Lasalgaon	6 98	Kasara	32 8
Khervadi	5 46	Talegaon	10 11
Nasik	6 76	Rajmanc	3 99
Devlali	6 74		

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total Rain-Fall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 6th August :—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bandora	39 60	Viramgam	9 43
Panjoo	38 21	Dabhoi	11 36
Vaitana	40 92	Savalia	35
Palghur	37 62	Godhra	19 22
Gholwad	27 51	Patri	7 2
Daman	28 89	Limkheta	13 31
Bulsar	19 57	Dohad	9 0
Nausari	15 14	Amargach	15 41
Surat	6 70	Rutlam	14 7
Kim	7 57	Nagda	7 40
Broach	7 71	Rajpipli	7 53
Baroda	9 64	Bardoli	9 81
Mehmadabad	7 58	Nandoar	12 45
Ahmedabad	7 12	Narlana	4 48

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH AUGUST.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though small and somewhat irregular show a fall over a large area. The barometer is from '02 to '1 in defect of normal to the north of latitude 18°.

Winds are south-easterly at Jacobabad and Bijapur and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The forces has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar, Berar and the Bombay Presidency and at Raipur and Bangalore.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—maximum 5° to 8° in defect at Amraoti, Saugor, Surat, Indore, Bhavnagar Para, Veraval, Ajmer, Lahore, Allahabad and Delhi and 5° in excess at Cuddapah. The maximum varied from 107° at Jacobabad to 71° at Belgaum and the minimum from 85° at Jask to 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen at 32 stations, out of which as many

THE WAR

will lead to an increased demand for all classes of Army Clothing Supplies and if we should find

GREAT BRITAIN

LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED

it will necessitate the greater part of our output going to the Indian Government Departments which will restrict our output for private orders, and as we do not wish to see our customers'

INTERESTS PREJUDICED

we are taking the liberty of reminding all Readers that for supplies of Suitings for England, Sea, The Hills, School, Sport, Games or Work, early application should be made for samples to the undermentioned who make no charge for them. Our industry cannot be enumerated among

BRITISH LOSSES

for we are and have always been Manufacturers of Broadcloths, Serges, Flannels, Worsteds, Hosiery, Yarns for Weaving, Knitting and Carpets, Clothing of all descriptions whether standard sizes or to measure, and we have gained ground rather than lost it.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Waters broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Veroi opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

GREAT
AMERICAN CURE.
Send to me for a FREE SAMPLE and

PRESCRIPTION

A Minister, who formerly suffered, will be pleased to send to any sufferer a PRESCRIPTION of a sure, safe, simple and GUARANTEED CURE for NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gravel and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a guaranteed remedy and is the result of twenty years' research. To prove my words, I will send a

FREE SAMPLE

of the Medicine to any sufferer who sends me a stamped-addressed envelope, and names this paper. It will cost you nothing; so write to-day. Cure is certain. Address: Rev. THOMAS STOCK, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and Interest at 2 per cent. per annum 'credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

SPENCER'S
WELL KNOWN
BRANDS
OF
INDIAN CIGARS
ARE OBTAINABLE FROM
D. MERWAN & Co.,
MEDOW'S STREET,
AND
PRINCES DOCK,
BOMBAY.

THE
MUSIC SHOP
where you can have the best selection of all things
MUSICAL
AT
LOWER PRICES
than you would probably pay Elsewhere.

DON'T
FORGET
that a really First Class PIANO by BROADWOOD,
COLLARD,
BRINSMEAD,
KNAKE,
does not cost more than Pianos by unknown makers. S. ROSE & Co., hold the best selection of Pianos in India,

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

From whom the various numbers can be obtained at LONDON CASH PRICES.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 11, 1904.

UNIFORM TIME FOR INDIA.

THE new volume of the report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce reproduces the correspondence which recently took place on the subject of the proposed adoption of uniform time. It will be perused with some interest now, for although the subject looks dead enough as it lies in the pages of the report, it is understood that the Government of India favours the proposed change, and we may soon expect it to come again into notice. We find it recorded in the report of the local Chamber that, so far as the Committee was concerned, there was a general but not unanimous recognition of the anomaly inherent in a system under which railways keep a time different from that observed in the places they serve; but, on the other hand, it was admitted that this system imposed no real inconvenience on the community, with the exception of that very small section which travels by rail, without having any knowledge of the discrepancy between railway time and local time. There was an impression, it seems, "that in a busy centre and especially in one that was largely concerned with shipping, the adoption of a standard time at variance with the solar time might cause inconvenience greater than that which it was sought to remove, and it was known that in at least one port where the solar time varied greatly from any time likely to be made general, there was the strongest feeling of opposition to any such proposal." The Chamber, therefore, allowed the matter to drop. Not so others. The Bengal Chamber had the subject also under consideration and pressed upon the Bombay Chamber further discussion. Here, after reference to the whole Chamber—to whom it was explained that Calcutta time is 33 minutes ahead of Railway time and Bombay time 30 minutes behind, and that in a seaport it was possible for a discrepancy between the standard time, if adopted, and the solar time used by shipping might give greater trouble—it was represented that the Committee found it impossible to interest the commercial community in the question and that the general preference in Bombay was for a continuance of the present system, the various ports keeping their own solar time and railways keeping Madras time.

When the Bengal Chamber of Commerce considered the matter, they had before them a Note, though, who was responsible for it, has not transpired, wherein it was pointed out that India is now almost the only civilised country, where there is not a standard time. The writer urged the adoption of Madras time—there being in that city a Central Observatory. Then another plan was propounded—the creation of two standards of time, one for the East and one for the West of India, which would not only reduce the large differences between local and standard time and thereby render easy the adoption of the latter, but would also bring the time system of the Indian Empire into correspondence with that of most other civilised countries—the United States being a case in point. If the principle adopted there were followed in India, two standard times would be kept—of the 90th and 75th degrees, thus dividing India into two fairly equal time zones. As a great advantage of this system it was urged that Calcutta and Bombay would find their standard and local time in close agreement. In the case of Calcutta it was shown the difference between local and East time would be six minutes, in the case of Bombay the difference between local and West time would be nine minutes. These differences are not so great as exist at Liverpool and Glasgow where Greenwich mean time is kept, Liverpool local geographical time being twelve minutes and Glasgow local time seventeen minutes behind Greenwich "which nevertheless those important towns and ports find no difficulty in keeping." Another advantage claimed for this system is that in the Punjab where there is a great system of military railways, the local and standard time would fairly agree, the 75th meridian passing close by Amritsar. "It is conceivable" wrote the compiler of the Note referred to "that serious mistakes in military operations might occur if two standards of time were in use. Towns and stations would have inducement to adhere to their own local times, as they do at present, if the standard of the 75th meridian were adopted for all railways in that province. There is at present a difference of more than half an hour between Railway time and local time at all places west of Multan."

Bombay, where a previous attempt was made to interfere with the time, stuck determinedly to the present system and doggedly refused to accept orders, with the result that the new project was abandoned. Karachi and Rangoon are as strongly opposed to alteration now as we were then. But so far as Bombay was concerned in days gone by, it was not a mean time we were asked to accept, but the debased time of an inferior presidency. In the present instance, we fear we can do no more than protest, the Chamber of Commerce and the general public having shown such indifference. Yet the alteration would be very inconvenient and the confusion it would cause would outweigh any of the advantages which are claimed for it. It is believed, however, by the movers in this matter, that the mercantile community will experience a great relief from the use of a universal time. "For instance" says the writer of a memorandum addressed to the Bengal Chamber "if a merchant in Bombay now wishes to telegraph for certain information from Calcutta at half-past four in the afternoon, his message must arrive in Calcutta some time after half-past five when business hours are over, and it would certainly be a convenience to be able to telegraph from one end of the land to the other end and know about what time the message would reach the addressee, instead of as now, having to make calculations according to the longitude of the town in which the addressees live." We do not suppose many people take the trouble to make such a calculation, and we do not believe that the mercantile community, as a whole, has the remotest desire for a change. The present system has answered all practical purposes and they will in no way feel grateful to Government if it insists upon the change being made. We reproduce the Note we have referred to, in our news columns, that the pros and cons of the proposal may be considered by those who are interested in the subject and that, if they feel so disposed, they may protest against what would, at best, be a perfectly useless change, though on the other hand, it must be admitted that it can do no lasting harm.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

THE Commonwealth Parliament has at last decided upon the site for the Federal capital, and it is characteristic of the divergence of opinion that has been visible throughout the discussion on the question that a site has been resolved upon that was neither recommended by the Commission nor previously accepted by either of the Legislative Chambers. The decision in favour of Dalgety must be accepted as a compromise. The Sites Commission, after much touring about Australia at the expense of the tax-payer, recommended the adoption of Tumut, on the banks of the Tumut river, a mountain stream which flows into the Murrumbidgee. After ballotting on nine sites, a majority of the House of Representatives in October last decided in favour of Tumut, Lyndhurst in New South Wales being next in the voting. There was, however, a strong feeling in favour of Bombala, and when the Senate came to vote on the question it was Bombala they selected. The choice of a site was thus no nearer solution, and the general election in December and the subsequent defeat of the Deakin Ministry postponed the decision. The present Ministry placed the settlement of the Federal Site in the front of their programme and the Capital Sites Bill was introduced to the House of Representatives three weeks ago. The final controversy has centred round Bombala, Tumut, Lyndhurst and Dalgety, but up to the last, fresh sites continued to be proposed. One of the latest of these was Tooma in the Tumut district which gave a score of representatives an opportunity for another picnic. The ultimate result is probably a surprise to all concerned, but it is evident that it was impossible to agree upon either Bombala, which was strongly advocated by the Victorians, or Tumut which New South Wales favoured next after Lyndhurst. These differences seemed to find their definite expression in the diverse verdicts of the two Houses, and the acceptance of Dalgety in New South Wales would seem to have been decided by the representatives of the other States. An important point on which we are not enlightened is the decision in regard to the area of the Federal capital. The Constitution Act says that the site shall have an area of not less than one hundred square miles, and New South Wales was strongly of opinion that the capital should not have any greater area than the minimum laid down. On the other hand it had to be situated not less than a hundred miles from Sydney, but it was proposed to place it 300 miles from Sydney. If the distance need not be interpreted as a maximum, it was contended that the area need not be restricted, and the Senate in voting for Bombala fixed the size at not less than 900 square miles. Others held that even such an area would be too small, as the Federal capital would be thus boxed within another State with no independent means of access. A New South Wales officer, specially appointed to report on the site question, recommended an area of 1,200 square miles, and a proposal was even made in the Senate that it should be not less than 5,000 square miles in extent. Whatever the decision on this point, the Australians will no doubt heave a sigh of relief that the subject of the Federal capital has been disposed of. The only persons who may be disposed to murmur that the controversy has come to an end are the Legislators, the members of the Commission whose quest for a site involved picnics and junkettings throughout the Continent. The search for a capital is estimated to have cost the Australian tax-payers nearly £12,000, spent on the Commissioners' expenses, contour surveys and the printing of reports and maps. It is a point to the credit of the Watson Ministry that they have been able to get the Federal Parliament to come to a decision on the subject.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

TURKEY'S consent to the passage of the Russian volunteer fleet throughout Dardanelles is not the last word on the subject. By an annex to the Treaty of Paris, called the "Convention des Detroits" the principle was asserted as invariably established as an ancient law of the Empire that so long as the Porte was at peace, his Majesty would allow no foreign ship of war to enter the Straits. Articles 2 and 3 make it possible for the Sultan to deliver firmans to "light craft under foreign war flags" to act as guardships on the Bosphorus and at the mouths of the Danube. The Treaty of London, in March, 1871, modifies the Convention des Detroits as follows:—"The principle of the closure of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, as laid down in the Convention of 1856, is upheld, giving, however, to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan the faculty of opening these Straits, in times of peace, to the warships of friendly and allied Powers, in the event of the Sublime Porte considering it necessary in order to safeguard the execution of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856." Article 63 of the Treaty of Berlin states that the Treaties of Paris, 1856, and London, 1871, shall continue in force wherever not modified by its preceding Articles, none of which, as a matter of fact, touch the question of the Straits. In International Law, therefore, the status of the Dardanelles is governed by Articles 2 and 3 of the Treaty of London. At St. Petersburg it is held that the Convention with Turkey of 1901 authorises the passage of the Dardanelles by ships of the Volunteer Fleet flying the commercial flag, but if such ships subsequently fly the Naval flag they are not allowed to make the return passage. The British Embassy has pressed for an inquiry into the usage of the Dardanelles representing that it is an infraction of the Treaty of Berlin. Stronger measures have been suggested, but it was pointed out not to be a particularly grateful act to make a display of force against a notoriously feeble Government. Turkey's weakness has always been her strength. But we find a leading English journal urging that it must not be used to the detriment of those to whom she owes a good deal of such freedom and independence as she at present possesses. "In plain words, we expect her to observe her obligations. If she is breaking them through coercion, she can appeal for protection, and her request will not be disregarded. If she allows herself to become a willing agent in the infraction of International Compacts, we may be compelled to take the steps necessary to protect ourselves and other neutrals from the consequences of her ill-judged and wholly unjustifiable action," and the Convention of 1901 cannot be held to override an international treaty.

INDIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bombay, has submitted a report on the working of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1903-1904 which contains a good deal of interesting information. The number of New Joint Stock Companies registered during the year was 20, and the Registrar commenting on the increase offers the remark that it was not due to any special cause. No Company limited by guarantee was registered during the year. There was a net increase of Rs. 2,794 in the fees realised which is attributed mainly to the new companies registered during the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,607-13-3 against Rs. 1,559-15-9 in the year preceding. This increase is accounted for by the travelling expenditure incurred by a clerk who was deputed to assist the Assistant Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Kaira, in prosecuting Provident Societies in that district. On the 31st March 1904 there were 399 companies carrying on business against 401 at the end of March 1903. Twenty-one companies went into liquidation, nineteen companies that were under liquidation were finally dissolved and one company was struck off the Register.

AUTHORITATIVE information has reached Simla to the effect that Lord Curzon will not arrive in Bombay before the 15th October next, but that he will very probably come then, reaching Simla on the 17th.

THE Governments of the United Provinces and Bengal have been invited by the Government of India to nominate successors upon the Viceroy's Legislative Council to Messrs Sri Ram and Asutosh Mukerjee whose tenure has expired.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of July 1902 were Rs. 18,09,38,000; July 1903 Rs. 18,67,23,000; July 1904 Rs. 20,67,30,000.

COMPLETE insurance to destination is now available, up to a maximum limit of £20, for postal parcels addressed to Netherlands-India. The charges for insurance to destination are as follows:—When the amount to be insured does not exceed £5, annas 6; for every additional £5, or fraction thereof 6 annas.

OF the two measures to be introduced at next Friday's Council Meeting at Simla, the Indian Articles of War Bill is merely (1) to empower officers commanding such stations outside India as Mauritius and Singapore, where Indian troops are located to confirm findings of Court-martials which have hitherto had to be referred at considerable loss of time to the Indian Commander-in-Chief, and (2) to bring the forms in use for recording Indian Court-martials generally up to date, without, however, introducing any change in the existing procedure.

THE Indian Emigration Bill is to empower the Governor-General to permit the Emigration of such persons as Indian artizans, waiters and mountebanks who do not come under the Cooly Emigration Act to leave India from Karachi and other ports as well as from the ports from which only emigration is already permitted, and also to appoint persons at such ports to receive the bonds required under the existing law as guarantee that skilled labourers taken from India shall be furnished with passages home after the termination of their contracts.

ACCORDING to a special telegram from Hongkong to the "Ceylon Observer," the Russians, on the 25th ultimo, sank the German steamer Thea, chartered by a Japanese firm. The Captain wires that he is safe at Vladivostok.

MAJOR M'NALTY of the Army Service Corps in his interesting lecture on motor-cars in war, at the United Service Institution, hardly accepted the idea that the motor will wholly replace the horse in war. But it will. The motor can go at least five times as fast as the horse, and travel at least twenty times as far in a day. It never tires. The horse is destined to be eliminated from warfare altogether. Carrying on war consists of two branches,—getting to a place and fighting after you have got there. The best way in which to reach a place is on a motor-car, and if the army of the future has horses with it they will be for the soldiers to eat, says "Motoring Illustrated."

THE King, it seems, is a collector of rare volumes. He purchases, according to Mr. Whiteway in the "Printseller," old black letter books and first editions of the English classics. His taste for sport manifests itself in a "penchant" for old works relating to outdoor pastimes—such as the quaint old "Minute Encyclopædia" of sports, issued in the seventeeth century; sporting and other works illustrated with coloured plates by Leech, Rowlandson, Cruikshank and others; books on gardening, and exceptional original editions of the dramatists of the Elizabethan era. Lastly, his Majesty is much interested in old books dealing with the out-of-the-way subject of walking sticks.

ON July 9 the sedan chair in which the Empress Dowager of China was proceeding to the summer palace was thrown to the ground, the four carriers having stumbled. Fortunately the Empress Dowager was not hurt, but several things belonging to Her Majesty were scattered over the ground and damaged. In a case of this kind, the guards as well as the carriers are generally severely punished, but Her Majesty was good enough to pardon them, much to their surprise and joy. This may be a trifling matter, but at the same time it serves to show that Her Majesty is well-disposed towards her people. All the foreigners at Peking are commenting on the incident, says the "Mainichi."

BETWEEN INDIA AND THIBET.

CHINA AND HER FRONTIER STATES.

THE suzerainty of China has counted for little in our quarrel with Thibet. The Ambans and their authority, the influence of the Emperor in far-away Pekin are to-day matters of little practical moment, when the Lamas hold on their independent course. But in the past China has devoted to the affairs of the States upon her southern borders a shrewd and assiduous attention which we are little apt to associate with her foreign policy in later days. The little frontier State of Sikkim, surrounded by the ever-encroaching Powers of Thibet and the Goorkhas, Bhuttan and British India, furnishes an instance. In official Chinese documents the Emperor is found weighing every action of the petty Sikkim chief, pondering his motives, and advising the Chinese President minutely as to the course he is to follow. Industry and acuteness, at least, cannot be denied to the writers of some of these despatches.

It is in 1792 that the Chinese first mention Sikkim, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." The Imperial armies were then marching upon Nepaul, and the Manchu General in command reports to the Emperor that the British, Bhutanese, and other tribes had offered their services to China. In the summer of the same year the victorious Manchu hosts extorted a settlement from the Goorkhas almost within sight of their capital, Khatmundu and the Sikkim chief offered to send troops to the assistance of China, and asked for rewards. The Emperor was not to be deceived. His General had given the chief presents in answer to his offer, but had declined assistance. The Emperor approves, for, says he, "with fellows like these it is 'share alike' supposing we win, but 'we have too few men to aid you' when we are beaten." He had good cause, apparently, to know the greed of Sikkim's rulers. And he took care that these frontier States, with their mountain barriers on each side, should have but little intercourse with one another. Cairns are to be set up to mark the boundaries; no trade, no crossing of mutual frontiers shall be allowed. Later, the principle of exchange comes to him, and the barrier of exclusiveness is lowered. "I find," he says, "that Nepaul stands in need of salt and butter from Thibet, just as Thibet requires grain from Nepaul. You can, therefore, allow mutual trade, but under our strict control." Trade in some measure, it seems, must be allowed, but Europe furnishes him with an example of the "strict control," for, he adds, "as with the Russians at Kiachta." And possibly the impending ill may be averted: Nepaul may not press for its salt and butter, nor Thibet for its grain. Therefore, "don't grant the permission to trade before the interested parties themselves ask it."

A STRICT CONTROL OF TRADE.

Early in 1793 the Emperor reverts to the question of trade, and has discovered that "the Goorkhas do not need Thibetan things so much as Thibet needs theirs. Passports, issued by our Resident, on application by the trading guilds at Lhasa, must be examined at Gyantse and Tingri. Such tribes as the Bhutanese and Sikkimese, paying their periodical visits to Thibet for religious purposes must also be examined there, but without any squeezing on the one hand or neglect of precaution on the other." The corruption of Chinese officials is with us a commonplace, but in more than one of these documents we find the central Government insisting vigorously on the need for just administration. For instance, in 1812, a row took place at Phakri on account of the military post there having attempted to squeeze some Bhutan traders, The Bhutanese gave the officers a sound drubbing, and the Mongol Resident sentenced them to death, besides sending a garbled statement to Pekin. The Emperor detected several contradictions in the report, and it ultimately appeared that the officers at the post were then all Thibetans; that no duties were properly chargeable there; that the Bhutanese had been unjustly "squeezed," and that in any case "foreigners' scuffles with local posts and Thibetans are always left to barbarian rules, which admit of paying ransom to injured families." The Residents were both at once cashiered.

Towards the end of 1793 the Nepaulese sent in a petition stating that all the tribes and village stockades of Sikkim had now been in their possession for over ten years with two exceptions, and also that the whole of Chomulpari was now Goorkha, except that one surviving member of the ex-ruling family was trying to influence other tribes to interfere in his favour. China was invited to send officers to delimitate the frontiers and also not to countenance the refugee's pretensions. The Manchu Resident at this time was Holin, and he greatly pleased the Emperor by advising the Goorkhas to let matters stand. "As to sending officers to delimitate frontiers for you," he added, "I certainly will not do so." The Emperor, in his reply speaks in no complimentary terms of the Lhasan authorities, who wished China to favour their pretensions to the disputed territory "Idiots like these," he says, "are ready enough to let us burn our fingers but are the first to bolt when the frontier tribes march into their country. I heartily approve your action—at last I have a Resident with a head on his shoulders, and hope your successors will be equally wise. You have headed off the greedy Thibetans without offending Nepaul, and Shikkim can but respect us the more for the justice of our decision."

A POINT IN OUR QUARREL WITH THIBET.

In the summer of 1794 Holin reports that he has been in person all over the frontier in order to deposit the cairns along the lines of demarcation. Up to that time, he says, these boundaries had never before been clearly marked out, and he distinctly states that we can now hope for a lasting peace, because "the boundaries of the outer barbarians south-west of Thibet—to wit, Bhutan, Sikkim, and Nepaul—have also been clearly indicated." This statement is all the more interesting because the recent Blue-book makes numerous allusions to the Thibetan claims based upon these claims. Their rightful position is quite another matter. It was in this year that Holin succeeded in establishing the precedent that he was not to kneel to the Dalai. The Emperor was hugely delighted, and at once instructed his successor, a Mongol by birth, to consider himself bound in the same way, notwithstanding the fact of his being a Mongol, and therefore a religious subject of the Dalai.

In 1801 Sikkim took advantage of a squabble in Nepaul to try and induce China to interfere; but the new Emperor was sharp enough to see that Sikkim simply wanted to recover more of her lost territory, and declined to interfere. "Watch the dispute" was the extent of his orders, and Sikkim got no aid. In 1812 the Sikkim chief became importunate. Again he asked for Chinese and Thibetan officials to delimitate his frontier. This was refused, and in addition the Phakri military post was instructed not to let him pass the Thibetan frontier. But a further demand aroused great indignation in the Emperor. The chief asked for the present of a Thibetan farm or estate on which he might live. "Because he fears he will not be able to hold his own with Nepaul," says the angry Emperor, "he wants to live in Thibet. If we are to find space in Thibet for all the barbarians who would like estates there Thibet will not be big enough to hold them."

THE IMPORTUNITY OF THE SIKKIM CHIEF.

In 1821 the Sikkim chief, who is stated to have come periodically to Thibet for the "tea-feasts," once more put in an application, this time not only for "a place" but also for "people"—apparently serfs—living on it. The Emperor was so indignant at these impudent requests that he ordered the Sikkim visits for tea-feasts and special worship to be strictly limited in future to once every eight years. "His requests to be allowed to come to Chumbi in the summer time must always be refused. Order the Gyantse and Phakri guard-posts to keep a very sharp lookout upon this individual." In 1825 the Sikkim chief once more applied for permission to "avoid the heat and perform his devotions." Although four years only had as yet elapsed since the eight-year rule was made, still as the new Dalai Lama was just then being enthroned, a special exception was made in consideration of the joyous occasion

PORT ARTHUR

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

B. I. STEAMER STOPPED.

THE DARDANELLES PASSAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The British India steamer Manora from Calcutta encountered off Finisterre, a German liner, now converted into a Russian cruiser, which required the Manora to hoist her ensign, the Manora complied and was allowed to proceed.

General Stoessel says that the Russians abandoned Wolfshill on the 30th ultimo before the numerical superiority of the Japanese.

General Stoessel reports that the Japanese attacks on the 27th ultimo extended along the whole front and continued until eight in the evening when the enemy were everywhere repulsed with enormous losses.

The enemy numbered 70,000 men.

LATER.

A Berlin telegram from Constantinople says that the Porte has consented to the passage of Russian Volunteer ships through the Dardanelles.

The removal of the difficulty, respecting the passage of Russian Volunteer ships through the Dardanelles as stated in the telegram of the 7th instant, was premature, though it is most probable that such a Note was sent as a last resource. Meanwhile Turkey supported by Great Britain persists in asking Russia for a written communication.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from Chefoo dated the 9th instant which says that messengers from Port Arthur to-night report that on the night of the 4th instant the Japanese attacked the main line of fortifications extending over the left flank of the Russians.

Both fleets were engaged and a fierce engagement raged till early morning.

The Japanese stormed the fortresses repeatedly, but were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russians are reported to have had over one thousand killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 10.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent, dated London 9th August, says that the Russian press states that the abandonment of the stores at Liao-yang would be equivalent to the loss of a battle.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

Q. E. D. writes in the "Kobe Herald":—I learn from Tokio that the small army of disappointed and angry men who have been marking time so long in hope of getting to the scene of warfare is fast dwindling away. There are only a few left now, and those few very despondent mortals. I do not wonder that they are despondent, for the treatment they have received has not erred on the side of fairness. Several have already left for home wiser in some ways about Japan and Japanese methods and very much disgusted. Mr. Dunn, "Collier's Weekly," is one of the men who have grown tired of waiting. Mr. Sheldon Williams, ("Sphere"), was also cabled to return. The veteran war artist Mr. Melton Prior is still here and at present in Saseba. Messrs. Egan, ("Associated Press"); James, ("Times"); Clarkin, ("N. Y. Evening Post"); Bennett Burleigh, ("Daily Telegraph") Scull ("N. Y. Globe"); and a few others are still in Tokio, but all are very much disappointed and it is a question now whether their perseverance will hold out much longer. I hear that Mr. Richard Harding Davis ("Collier's") and Mr. Egan cabled to President Roosevelt the other day asking him to use his influence with the Japanese Government with a view to their getting to the front. What the result was I have not learned. I also hear that the war correspondents in Tokio representing "The Times" have received instructions from London to return. Mr. Brill, representing Reuter's agency, is still in Tokio, and seems fairly content with the situation, being able to do much of his work better there than elsewhere.

The grievances of the war correspondents sent by foreign newspapers to Japan must be of a very mild character compared with those of their confreres with the Russian Army if what is alleged is true. The correspondent of the "Ostasiatische Lloyd" writing from Harbin under date June 15 says:—'No day passes that one does not hear of the robbing, wounding, and even killing of correspondents who have been sent to the front. This is not to be wondered at if one considers the unsettled condition of the country. Three Russian correspondents are known to have been killed and several journals have cabled to ascertain if their correspondents are alive, but nothing is known of them here as they went off on their own hook.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The City Alarmed.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Several cases of cholera have occurred at St. Petersburg, and the prospect of an epidemic is viewed with alarm.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Read a Second Time.

The House of Commons have read the India Councils Bill a second time.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL.

Federal Site Selected.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Both the Senate and the House of Representatives at Melbourne have selected Dalgety in New South Wales as the Federal Capital.

THE LEASE OF WEI-HEI-WEI.

Britain's Future Policy.

Earl Percy, in the House of Commons, declined to state what policy we should follow in the event of the lease of Wei-Hei-Wei determining.

THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

New Appointments.

Admiral Grenfell has been appointed second-in-command of the Mediterranean Squadron.

Admiral Lambton will command the cruiser division and Admiral Poe will command a cruiser squadron.

BRITISH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Powers and Reduced Armaments.

THE MENACE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Lord Selborne, in the House of Lords, replying to the criticisms on the Naval programme, said that Lord Goschen's offer gradually to reduce our armaments by agreement with foreign nations has not been withdrawn. A few years ago it would have sufficed if France and England had agreed to diminish, but the case was altered and neither Power can afford to reduce its own expenditure without considering its neighbour's expenditure.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The official programme of the business at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, issued to-day, includes only the introduction of two small formal measures amending the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, and the Indian Articles of War.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION FINANCES.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

The local Government have declined to forward the Calcutta Municipality's application for a loan of nineteen lakhs to repay the balance of the consolidated loans, as Sir Andrew Fraser is not satisfied that the Corporation have exercised the economy necessary to overcome the difficulty.

THE HERAT FRONTIER COMMISSION.

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Mr. Dobbs and Major Wanliss of the Herat Frontier Commission arrived safely at Landikotal on the Peshawar Frontier to-day after their enterprising march through Afghanistan.

DEATH OF MAJOR LESLIE.

POONA, AUGUST 10.

Major T. W. Leslie, second in Command, 30th Lancers, (Gordon Horse) died from an abscess of the liver this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The deceased came to Poona about a few days ago. He was ailing some time before his arrival, and unfortunately exposed himself to a chill which resulted in his death. He joined the service in September 1882. He leaves a widow. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE ENTRIES.

The following are the entries for the Junior Polo Tournament:—

29th Lancers, 30th Lancers, 26th Cavalry, 93rd Highlanders, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers' "A" team, Royal Engineers' "B" team, Connaught Rangers, East Lancashire, 23rd Cavalry "A" team, 33rd Cavalry "B" team, 1st Royal and Freebooters.

A POONA TURF CASE.

OWNER FINED.

With reference to the objection, which was lodged on Saturday last by the owner of "Tubal Cain" against "Blue Blood's" victory in the August Plate, on the score of improper declaration of ownership on the part of Mr. Mehta, the Stewards after considering the case very carefully, allowed the victory to "Blue Blood," but fined Mr. Mehta Rs. 500.

POONA 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

MONSOON PLATE HANDICAPS.

The following is the Handicap for the Monsoon Plate—6 furlongs:—

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Narunjee	10	0	Hermit	7	10
Achilles	9	6	Mosumma	7	10
Grey Fox	8	12	Mooreed	7	9
Little Joker	8	5	Arabistan	7	6
Tigris	8	1	Faithful	7	6
Kour Saheb	8	0	False Start	6	12
Nainawa	7	12	Sugger	6	10
Turn of Luck	7	11	Salama	6	8
Euphrates	7	11	Bandit II	6	5

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

R. G. A. vs. GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

THE Royal Garrison Artillery and Government Telegraph teams opposed each other on the Cooperage ground last evening in a match in the Harwood League competition. The game was played in fine weather and the attendance of spectators was fairly large. From the kick off, the Gunners attacked the Telegraph goal and for some time kept the Telegraphists defending. The Telegraph men subsequently improved and for a while compelled the Artillery men to defend. The Gunners soon gathered up again and made several determined attacks. As a result of this they scored a couple of goals before the whistle went for half-time. After changing ends the Telegraphists were practically confined within their territories for the rest of the game. But their backs maintained a sterling defence and it was not until just before the close that the Artillery were able to increase their score. Then a capital long shot from the left found the net. Results:—

R. G. A.	3 goals.
Government Telegraph	nil.

A SUIT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA AUGUST 10.

Mr. Davur, Government pleader, filed a plaint against the heiress of Hari Ravji Chiplunkar and Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit for the resumption of property known as No. 1, Queens Gardens, at present occupied by Sir Petit. The plaint mentions the same grounds as stated in the plaint against the Ghaswalla family. The claim in this case is valued about Rs. 40,000

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO SHOLAPUR.

H. E. Lord Lamington pays a visit to Sholapur shortly.

The Governor leaves Poona on 19th instant, returning to Poona on the following evening.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS AT POONA.

Yesterday night and again to-night a very capable company of amateur actors got together by Mr. H. H. Devis staged a charming four-act tragic comedy. "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" at Government House, Ganeshkhind. The ball room had been converted into a perfect theatre, every word spoken on the stage being audible in every part of the room. The stage was excellently and artistically arranged. The gentlemen who took part were Mr. Jeaffreson, Captain Bayford, Mr. Fry, Mr. DuBoulay, and Mr. Hitchcock, and ladies were Mrs. Baddeley, Mrs. Bonus, Miss Forbes, Miss. D. Forbes and Mrs. Crowe.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The following officers have been detailed for Transport duty in Somaliland, Captains Pocock 119th Infantry, and Taylor, 1st York and Lancaster, Regiment, and Lieutenants Webb, Bowen, 1st Bedfordshires and Wallace 1st Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Court R. F. A. has been permitted to withdraw his candidature for the Indian Army and is ordered to proceed to England.

Major Caulfield, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment vice Colonel Birdwood vacating.

Major Nicholls, 56th Infantry, is appointed second in command of that Regiment vice Lieutenant Colonel Swiney retired.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr Vithaldas D. Thakersey, presiding. There were present: Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. M. Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. K. R. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner and Mr. R. P. Masani, Acting Secretary.

ALLEGED DEFECTIVE COATING OF PIPES.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"With reference to the contract with Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co., for the supply of cast iron pipes, the last variation of which was sanctioned by the Standing Committee under their Resolution of the 3rd February 1904, I have to state that the coating of a few of the pipes supplied having been found to be defective, arrangements have been made to have them recoated at the cost of the contractors and a certain amount to cover this will be withheld from their bill. In the meantime Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co. have applied for the return of their deposit of Rs. 7,604. The deposit cannot however under the terms of the contract be returned until the contract is completed, and until the coating of the pipes in question has been satisfactorily effected, it cannot be so treated. But under the circumstances stated in the concluding part of para. 1, I see no objection to the return of the deposit and request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its being returned."

It was resolved that sanction be given to a further variation of the contract with Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co., for the supply of cast iron pipes so as to admit of their deposit of Rs. 7,604, in respect of the contract being returned to them, on the understanding that the amount would be withheld from their bill sufficient to cover the cost of recoating the pipes supplied by them with defective coating.

INSURANCE OF MUNICIPAL PROPERTIES.

The Committee considered the report of their Sub-Committee on the question of insuring or providing a fund for the insurance of Municipal properties. The Sub Committee in their report state that the following Municipal buildings are at present insured:—Municipal Offices for Rs. 12,00,000; Kerosine Oil Godowns at Byculla Road for Rs. 7,760; Victoria and Albert Museum for Rs 325,000; and Engineers' Quarters at Paval for Rs. 10,000. The risk of loss by fire in the case of all the remaining Municipal buildings is left to be covered by the Municipal Insurance Fund which at present stands at Rs. 71,800 and which increases annually by a contribution of Rs. 5,000 and by the interest on the amount actually collected. The Sub-Committee after very careful consideration of the matter, are of opinion that in the case of a large owner of property like the Municipality with properties scattered about in different parts of the town it is only necessary to effect outside insurance on a few valuable buildings and that it is unnecessary to insure buildings like the Arthur Crawford Markets which are practically fireproof. For these reasons the Sub-Committee recommend only the Bhuleshwar Markets and the Chawls for Halalkhores in Sikhlaji Street to be insured in addition to those already under insurance.

The report was adopted and forwarded to the Commissioner for information.

RENEWAL OF MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

The Committe considered a letter dated the 1st August from Mr. Pandurang Balkrishna, attorney to H. H. the Gaikwad, of Baroda. The attorney in the course of his letter states that H.H. the Gaekwad of Baroda holds a 5 per cent Municipal Debenture, No. 21,022-31, for Rs. 5,00, payable in 1933 which is one of those of which period of currency is proposed to be extended for a further period of ten years by Municipal Notification dated the 26th May 1904; that on his intimating his willingness to have the debenture renewed as proposed, he was informed by the Chief Accountant that before it could be renewed for the extended currency he must get it subdivided into 10 pieces of Rs. 500 each. He protests, for reasons given, against the Chief Accountant's requisition and requests that orders be issued for the renewal of the Bond in one piece only. He further brings to notice that the present system of of consolidating debentures is very inconvenient to the investors of larger amounts, and suggests that the Bombay Municipality should adopt the system followed by the Bombay Port Trust in consolidating their debentures.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. VILLE DE LA CIOTAT.

THE following passengers will sail to-day at 9-30 A. M. per Messageries Maritime Company's steamer Ville de la Ciotat from the Prince's Dock shed No. M. for Marseilles etc. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 8 A.M. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 7-15 A. M. with all their baggage:—

FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr T J Pitre, Mr D K Kulkarni, Mr J C Hartley, Dr A P Bacha, Capt H Ross, Capt G C Kemps, Mr A P Pennell, Mr Burno and 2 infants, Mr E H Symonds, Mr Marie, Mr and Mrs Favreau, Mrs Max Berthelui and 4 children, Mr and Mrs Le Goupil and 3 children, Mr Yvon, Mrs and Miss Pernou and child, Mrs Louvan, Lackdar and Mahomed, Mr Eli Vedal, Mrs Daroux, Mr Chouillou, Brassete and Labarre, Miss Eguoy, M M Beaulieu Ravelin, Messrs Marziu and Jacob Noliniere, Mr Lefevrre, Le Bihan, Mr Hoffmback, Mr Dridrick de Bildi Mr and Mrs Grazier and 3 children, Mr and Mrs Bleckman, Mr Bensusau, Mr and Mrs Ferraud, Mr and Mrs Tovine Lecourrier and Kerdieux, Miss R Scotte, Mr Stogdale, Mrs Mertzy, Mr Visbord and Son, Mr E Pagoth, Celeste Marshal, Sister Helene, Andreu, H Shovenguigel, Mr Khouassin, Mr Heyendecker Dr Gustave Baron, Mr S Letena, Mr Roussel, Mr Camp Achille, Mr Barbier Mr Haneul, Mr J A Smith, Mr Fitt, Mr R H Dass, Mr H D Dua, Capt K H Jasmin Mr de Renze. For Suez, Mr Neely

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

The Ionides Bequest.

OPERA AND CONCERT ROOM.

CLOSE OF THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

LONDON, JULY 22.

WHETHER a bequest, even so interesting and valuable as that of the late Mr. Constantine Alexandre Ionides, should be accepted by the nation on the terms of the testator that it must remain for ever a separate collection is matter of opinion. But it is obvious that conditions of that kind are dictated—very naturally, it may be admitted—by aspirations which have nothing to do with an enthusiasm, for art education. The Ionides collection is large and miscellaneous, and it would have been well if the director at South Kensington had been allowed to exercise powers of selection and rejection. Its value as a national asset would have been greater if its several items could have been used for the purposes of comparison with other pictures and drawings, and to fill up gaps in the different galleries. One or two of the Millets would have gone by right to the National Gallery; other pictures were clearly destined for the society of the Chantrey pictures at the Tate Gallery, and many more would have found a fitting destiny at South Kensington. In the disposal of such a collection the serious student should be considered first. In the end, the ordinary visitor gains by scientific arrangement and—one likes to think—the testator's memory runs no risk of oblivion.

The pictures and drawings have found their home in two rooms in the main building, adjoining the Dyce and Forster Collection, and have been bedecked with those nice bright frames, beloved of our artistic officials, and finger-posted with those large official labels, from which even the most careless visitor can hardly stray. Unquestionably the novelty of the Bequest—one need not say the value, for there is a fine gathering of Rembrandt's etchings—lies in the French pictures. There is Millet's "Sawyers," familiar to everybody through Mr. Hole's admirable etching, and still assailing us with its blot of uncompromising blue; and there are, besides, three further oil pictures of perhaps the second or even third order of merit, not dealing with the peasant drama of Millet, but including an upright landscape of singular beauty. And there are three or four of the diminutive water-colour drawings remarkable for their surprising decorative sense. Two of the latter, it may be recalled, were reproduced in the Corot and Millet volume issued last year by the Studio. Of the Corots, one, a small Morning, is a perfect example, and of the three pictures by Diaz the best is A View in Fontainebleau reticent and luminous without blackness. No one of the three Rousseaus quite expresses the quality of his best, nor is either of the two Courbets entirely characteristic. The Roberto il Diavolo by Degas, familiar by frequent exhibition to the British public, may well occasion wonder that the painter was ever assailed for unconventionality. One must note an unimaginative example of Matthys Maris and three paintings by Regamey which do not unravel the mystery of his reputation.

Among those catalogued as English are several works by Professor Legros. That fine design—more still-life than figure subject—The Tinker is a real gain to the National Collection, and one remarks again the classical grace and high emotion of the two river landscapes. An early Talemi, dated 1868, shows the artist strongly under the influence of his master, Baron Leys, and as yet uncontaminated by Roman bric-a-brac. It is curious to remember that Mr. Napier Hemy, the painter of breezy marines, once worked also in this unventilated manner. Mr. Watts's development from the school of Mulready—and even Frith—can be imagined if one turns from the narrow vision of "The Window Seat" to that brilliant study of the nude Daphne's Bath. It is impossible to go further at the moment in an enumeration of the Ionides collection, and yet one enduring impression cannot be escaped even on a hasty visit. It is derived from the sketches of Honore Daumier. Here was a genius to be recognised outside all the tape-measure rules of drawing. His was the art which probes the springs of life and is itself a living thing from the beginning. It is not fine in an æsthetic sense for it is careless of surface effect, seeking the essential and the vital. The movements of Daumier's puppets are controlled only by the limits of the mediums in which they find themselves. They are dumbly gesticulating that they may be permitted to move and think and speak. Sometimes, it may be that not all of Daumier had this living quality, for, like lesser men, he could on occasion labour and belabour his subjects till their animation died, but the character remains.

Practically speaking, save for a few lingering nights at the Opera, the musical season in London is over for in another eight or nine days Covent Garden will be closed, and we shall have to review generally the concert and operatic work of the present year. Without just now going into any such general examination, we may at all events forecast something of what the verdict will be when the season is complete. We imagine that there will be a general chorus of praise for the adequate way in which the whole of the stage-management has been carried out. Then again the introduction of many new singers of remarkable talent will be a point to notice. We suspect that Mr. Harry Higgins is largely responsible for this element, in the various productions that have been given. Another great idea was to distinguish Wagnerian opera in the forefront of the season from mere Italian opera with which the latter half of the season has been occupied.

We have had in fact a double season—that in which Wagner's works flourished like the bay tree, and these later times, when every opportunity has been given to make the revival of the brilliant Italian opera as dignified as it is gay. Of course the reaction against Wagner was bound to come, and although no musician will ever for a moment lower the banner of Wagner in his struggle to attain that which is best, it is undoubtedly a relief to have got the Italian opera performed with real finish and without any sense of indignity. There have been times at Covent Garden when Italian opera has simply been thrown upon the stage to take its chance, a bundle of tunes sung among dowdy scenic surroundings. It was natural, therefore that the earnest young musician came to consider all that old operas, even Mozarts, as nuts not worth the cracking. This year has removed the fallacy of such a persuasion and we trust that so excellent an equipoise between the two musical sentiments of to-day will be preserved with the tact and delicacy with which they have been preserved this year.

On Wednesday night at Drury Lane Theatre, the Moody-Manners Company gave a performance of Benedict's "Lily of Killarney," a work which, if given well, revives many pleasant memories, but which is really in itself quite effete, belonging practically to the limbo of forgotten things, Mr. Charles Manners notwithstanding. Mr. Manners himself, indeed, at the end of the opera, practically told us that this was the sort of thing we ought to come and listen to, instead of Wagner and such as he. We have a natural respect for Mr. Manners's views, but, at the same time, a comparison between Benedict of "The Lady of Killarney" and Wagner of "Die Meistersinger" sounds, we own, like an echo from some prehistoric age, when there were still some way-worn anti-Wagnerites left in the land. Of course the opera is very pretty, inasmuch as it contains a quantity of nice tunes, and that the plot, though somewhat out of date, has still its mild moments of excitement; but though we are not among those who regard the past during the period which preceded Wagner in his triumph as wholly impossible, or even as being undistinguished by a great deal of genuine talent, the fact remains that any comparison of the kind instituted by Mr. Manners is altogether wide of the mark. The performance, we have said, was good; as a matter of fact it could not have been bettered. Mme. Fanny Mooly as Eily O'Connor was in her best voice, and acted most charmingly. Mr. William Ludwig as Danny Mann was exactly suited to the picture, just as was Mr. Charles Magrath in the part of Father Tom. All the other parts were exceedingly well filled, and a special word must be given to the excellence of the chorus; we have rarely heard such fine choral singing in opera as that which we heard last night in the last act of 'The Lily of Killarney."

On Wednesday afternoon, at the St. James's Hall Mlle. Antonia Dolores gave her fourth and last vocal recital of the present season, under the direction of Mr. N. Vert, the accompanist being Mr. Van Bos. Mlle. Dolores has undoubtedly made a great impression by her exquisitely refined, and yet by no means undramatic singing. In many varieties of song, from the purely melodious to the dramatically emotional, she is equally successful. Her voice is pure and powerful, and her ear is absolutely true. In Beethoven's "La Reveil des Fleurs," to take this for an example, she sang most beautifully, with never one harsh note, and yet with a fulness and richness of tone that struck one as being full of fine artistry. Again in a song from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," "Ombre legere," she was altogether brilliant, so brilliant indeed that one felt inclined to rank her as being only just a little less than those who have reached the final rung on the ladder which vocalists have to climb so wearily before they touch complete success. It is nothing to the point that Meyerbeer has been called by some excellent musicians a florid impostor; Mlle. Dolores at all events showed that his fame as a writer simply for the voice need not even now be called seriously in question; the end of this song, especially as it was sung yesterday, may be described as a triumph of vocal phrasing. Again, in Dvorak's "Songs my Mother taught me," which, generally speaking, has become somewhat hackneyed, but which in this connection had some pathetic memories in it, Mlle. Dolores sang with much pathos, feeling, an beauty of voice In Rubinstein's "The Tear" she sang equally well, but the song is undoubtedly rather dull; in Grieg's beautiful "Solvejgs Lied" the purity of her voice was exceedingly telling. The concert then, as will have been gathered, was an extremely interesting one, and proved definitely that Mlle. Dolores ranks among those singers whom the world should delight to hear.

Tuesday's matinee at the Garrick Theatre, on behalf of the Bushey Heath Cottage Hospital was interesting as showing how little the Mr. Gilbert of 1904 differs from the Mr. Gilbert of 1874. In "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern," Hamlet sarcastically invites Rosencrantz to play on the recorder. Rosencrantz promptly accepts the invitation, and observing that he is rather good at the flute, proceeds to tootle. Whereon Hamlet remarks that everything seems to go wrong, as indeed it does. Thousands of Hamlets have put thousands of Rosencrantzes to the test, and have always scored heavily. Always, save once, when the Rosencrantz had a grudge against the Hamlet, and on being told that to play the recorder was as easy as lying, said blandly, "Oh if you put it that way." took the instrument, and gave a quite respectable performance. Mr. Gilbert is and always has been a sceptic, especially where convention and tradition are concerned. Here he says, "Yes, it's all right, as it happens. But Hamlet might have underrated the musical accomplishments of his companions, and see what would happen then." In "The Fairy's Dilemma" he takes precisely the same point.

There have been thousands of pantomimes more or less like the "Fairy's Dilemma." But in every one the Good Fairy has been correct in her facts: the Baronet has been a wicked baronet, and the Demon has never got hold of the wrong man or woman. In 1904 Mr. Gilbert raises the question, "But what if the Good Fairy did jump to a wrong conclusion, and the Demon did make a mistake as to the proper object of his malign attentions? It is quite sensible that they should, and it would yield sport quite as good and much more novel." And in both cases he has made good his point. Further, he has, at the expense of the old traditions, created a new. Savoy opera is the one fresh product of our stage. To get anything at all resembling it you have to go back to "The Beggars' Opera" of Gay. Even there there are differences that entitle Savoy opera to rank as an entirely new and original (how nice it is to have the chance of using that hackneyed phrase for once with Justice!) line of English dramatic literature. A very large audience enjoyed both pieces to the full. "The Fairy's Dilemma" was acted by the present Garrick company, and of it little need be said. Miss Elfrida Clement has made up a lot of leeway on Miss Jessie Bateman, as the Fairy Rosebud. It was amusing too, to note that a considerable proportion of the audience so little grasped Mr. Gilbert's point of view as seriously to applaud the inane ballet in the garden of Mr. Justice Whortle of the High Court of Judicature (why Judicature?) and the tawdry, nonsensical transformation scene, "The Revolving Realms of Radiant Re-habilitation," where everything was made to spin round without rhyme or reason. "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern" was acted by a cast of playwrights. At their head was Mr. Gilbert himself who acted Claudius, as all Mr. Gilbert's characters should be acted, in sober earnest, without a suspicion of their absurdity. The Hamlet was Captain Robert Marshall, who also was excellent. It was a mirthful entertainment and made a happy ending to the theatrical season.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

The weekly mounted sports meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana was held yesterday afternoon when there was a large concourse of spectators both inside and outside the enclosure. The entries were fairly numerous for all the events except Pony Jumping which had to be abandoned owing to the paucity of entries. The following are the results:—

TENT-PEGGING.

Competitors had to knock a ball off a post with the butt end of their spear and to take a peg.

Mr. G. D. Heyland	1
Captain Ashe	2
Mr. J. Graham	3

11 competed.

LADIES' LEMON RACE.

Competitors had to catch a lemon fastened to a piece of string suspended from a post and to put it the same into a bucket.

Mrs. S. McCausland	1
Mrs. P. DeSaone	2
Also competed,	
Mrs. Dyson	0
Mrs. Carnegy	0

POLO BALL RACE.

Mr. D. Graham	1
Mr. L. Barraclough	2

There were seven competitors and the race was run in two heats. In the first heat Mr. Barraclough and Mr. Cooke came first and second respectively. In the second heat Mr. Graham took the first place. Final. Mr. D. Graham 1 and Mr. Barraclough 2.

CHEROOT AND UMBRELLA RACE.

This was an amusing race. Each gentleman had to ride over a given course to where a lady was standing with a cheroot and an umbrella in her hand and dismount. The lady had then to light the cheroot and open the umbrella and hand them to the gentleman, who had to ride home with the cheroot lit and the umbrella open.

Mr. McCausland, nominated by Mrs. P. DeSaone	1
Mr. D. Graham, nominated by Mrs. S. McCausland	2
Mr. Barraclough, nominated by Mrs. Dyson	3

8 competed.

PONY SCURRY.

Mr. D. Graham's Johad	Owner 1
Mr. Heyland's Xerxes, Mr. Monteith	2

4 started.

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr. Fischer's Dart	Owner 1
Mr. Mathew's Bloba	Owner 2

HERR WITTFELD, engineer to the German Government, has constructed a locomotive able to draw a train of 180 tons at a speed of 100 miles an hour. It has been tried on the State Railways of Cassel-Berlin and Hanover-Berlin, and is on view at the St. Louis Exhibition.

PROPOSED STANDARD TIME FOR INDIA.

THE SCHEME EXPLAINED.

BELOW we give the text of the Memorandum which the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed to the Bombay Chamber on the subject of the proposed adoption of a standard time for India and to which reference is made in our editorial columns this morning:—

A proposal has often been made that Madras time shall be used compulsorily all over India, in order to obviate the present inconvenience of having in one place two standards of time—railway and local. The difference, however, between local and railway time, is very large over a great part of India. In Bombay it is 30 minutes, in Calcutta 33 minutes, in East Bengal and West Punjab local differs from railway time by more than half an hour; in Baluchistan and Assam the difference approaches one hour and over a great part of Burmah it is more than an hour. The compulsory adoption of railway time in these places would probably be opposed and be productive of much inconvenience.

In lieu of this proposal another plan is suggested, viz., to create two standards of time, one for the East and one for the West of India. This would not only reduce the large differences between local and standard time, and thereby render easy the adoption of the latter, but it would also bring the time system of the Indian Empire into correspondence with that of most other civilised countries, which have adopted one or more standards of time based on Greenwich time but differing from it by a complete number of hours. The most conspicuous example of this is furnished by the United States of America which range over an area extending approximately from the 65th to the 125th degree of longitude West of Greenwich. It is well known that a difference of 15 degrees in longitude corresponds to a difference of one hour in local time, so that the Eastern and Western points of the United States differ by nearly four hours in their local time. There would be obvious inconvenience in having one uniform time for such an area, or in allowing each State or each Railway to keep its own time. The States have, therefore, been divided into four time zones, keeping respectively the times of the 75th, the 90th, 105th and 120th meridians west, that is 5 0, 7, and 8 hours behind Greenwich time. Under this system the minutes past the hour are the same all over the States, the difference being in the hour only. For instance, when it is 7-12 in the Eastern States it is 6-12 in the Central States, 5-12 in the Mountain States and 4-12 in the Pacific States. This method gives rise to the smallest inconvenience in reckoning differences of time or in passing from one time zone into another.

In the same way Germany, Denmark, Switzerland and Italy have adopted one uniform time that of 15 degrees East or one hour ahead of Greenwich, and Eastern European time 30 degrees or two hours ahead of Greenwich, has been adopted in Egypt.

Australia has been divided like the United States into three zones based on multiples of 15 degrees East of Greenwich, and "The Times" of Thursday, March 26th, contained an announcement that all the South African Governments, with the exception of German South West Africa, have adopted a uniform time based on the 30th meridian East, or two hours ahead of Greenwich, which previously had been the standard of Natal alone.

If the same principle were adopted in India, two standard times would be kept, namely, that of the 90th and 75th degrees which I will, for the sake of convinience, call East and West time, respectively. India would thus be divided into two fairly equal time zones. The Easternmost point of our Railway system is the Kunion Ferry which is about 98 1-2 degrees East longitude. The difference between its local time and Railway or Madras time must be nearly one hour and a quarter. Under the system proposed the difference between its local and Standard East time would be 34 minutes. The Westernmost point of our Railway system, New Chaman (66 1-2 degrees East longitude) has a difference of 55 minutes between its local and railway time. Under the system proposed the difference would be 34 minutes only. The latter is the same difference as at Kunion Ferry, and brings out strikingly the equality of the proposed time zones.

When more than one standard of time is adopted in a country a boundary line between two neighbouring zones has to be fixed. It would often be very inconvenient to have this dividing line placed exactly midway between the meridians which determine the times of the zones—such a line might cut a town, a street, or even a house. The method adopted in the United States may be seen in Map No. 3 of the Century Atlas. The dividing line seem to be fixed so as to suit the convenience of Railways and often embrace a narrow strip running East or West so as to divide a Railway at the most convenient place. In India it is the Railways we should have to consider principally. There are five systems of Railways which cross the 82 1-2 meridian, which is the meridian central between 75 and 90 degrees: of these the Oudh & Rohilkhund lies almost wholly west of that meridian and would naturally keep West time. The most convenient point of division for the East Indian would probably be Mogulsera, where it effects a junction with the Oudh & Rohilkhund. A time-table showing the arrival and departure at Moguiserai of a train running from east to west would be in the following form:—

Arrive, East time	5 17
Arrive West time	4 17
Depart, West time	4 27

The bulk of the Bengal and North-Western lies to the east of longitude 82 1-2 degrees and would therefore probably adopt East time over the whole of its system at any rate as far west as Lucknow. The Bengal Nagpur would probably find it convenient to make the point of division at Bilaspur which lies almost exactly on longitude 82 1-2 degrees East. The East Coast Railway would probably find the point of division most convenient perhaps at Waltair which is not far from that meridian. In this way East time would be kept, roughly speaking, over Bengal, Assam Burmah that part of the United Provinces which lies east of the Gogra, and the Madras Districts, north-east of Vizagapatam. The rest of India would keep West time. If Railway Managers anticipate any difficulty in adapting their Time Tables to the proposed system they might perhaps make inquiries as to the method is adopted in the United States.

A great advantage of the proposed system would be that the two principal towns in India, namely, Calcutta and Bombay, would find their standard and local time in close agreement. In the case of Calcutta the difference between local and East time would be six minutes, in the case of Bombay the difference between local and West time would be nine minutes. These differences are not so great as exist at Liverpool and Glasgow. Liverpool local time is 12 minutes, and Glasgow local time is 17 minutes, behind Greenwich time which nevertheless those important towns and ports find no difficulty in keeping. Calcutta and Bombay would experience no inconvenience in adopting for their local use East and West time, respectively.

Another advantage would be that in the Punjab where there is a great system of Military Railways, the local and standard time would fairly agree, the 75th meridian passing close to [illegible]. It is easily conceivable that serious mistakes in Military operations might occur if two standards of time were in use, Towns and stations would have inducement to adhere to their own local time as they do at present, if the standard of the 75th meridian were adopted for all railways in that province. There is at present a difference of more than half an hour between railway and local time at all places west of Multan.

To sum up—

(1) India would be brought into correspondence with other civilised countries.

(2) There would be no great divergence such as now exists in many parts of India between railway and local time, and there would be so little inconvenience in keeping the former that the latter would probably be abandoned voluntarily.

(3) The approximation between railway and local time would be very marked at Calcutta and Bombay the former of which at present is 33 minutes ahead, and the latter 30 minutes behind railway time. There would be great opposition to keeping Madras time at those places, whereas there would probably be no hesitation in adopting the standard times here proposed which differ so little from their own local time.

(4) This approximation would also be very marked at the stations along the military lines of the Punjab where it is more important than elsewhere that only one standard of time should be kept.

(5) There would be no inconvenience in passing from one zone to another, the hour alone, and not the minute being changed.

(6) There would be great facility in reckoning differences of time when calculating the speed of messages between countries connected by telegraph.

While Calcutta and Bombay would thus gain, Madras on the contrary would lose. But apart from the fact that Madras is not nearly so important a commercial centre as the other two, and might thus reasonably be expected to give way, there is the consideration that Madras, keeping West time, would only be 21 minutes out from its local time, a difference which is much less than exists at present at the other two places. Madras through its Observatory would still regulate the time all over India in both zones. The signals sent from Madras to indicate one o'clock in the Eastern Zone would, in the Western Zone, indicate twelve o'clock.

TOURISTS AND THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From time to time I have been receiving letters from various parts of British India, enquiring whether it is safe now to go to Japan on account of the war between Japan and Russia. To those enquirers as well as to those who intend to go to Japan, the following letter received from Tokio will be found to be a very satisfactory answer, as it explains fully how things are going on in Japan just now, in spite of the war, and how foreign travellers are welcomed there.—Yours, &c.,

S. HAYASHI, Consul for Japan.

"To persons living in Japan, it seems unaccountable that because a war is waging in the Far East, tourists should have turned away their feet from this land where they have always found so much to charm and to delight. During recent years the stream of travel had set steadily Japan-ward in ever-increasing volume, and simultaneously there had taken place a marked development of all the facilities that make for the comfort of tourists. Railways had been opened, vehicles of every kind had multiplied, inns had been established with special accommodation for foreigners, regions presenting new beauties had become accessible, steamship services had increased, guides associations had been organised, the irksome necessity of carrying a passport had been abolished so that absolute freedom of travel and residence was enjoyable by all, excellent hand-books had been compiled, museums stocked with objects of ancient and modern art had sprung into existence, a welcome society under the auspices of noblemen and gentlemen had placed its invaluable assistance at the disposal of tourists, all the arts industries of the country had made rapid strides of progress and in every direction the attractions of land been enhanced. No change in any of these conditions, no dislocation of any of these facilities, resulted from the outbreak of war between Japan and Russia. On the contrary, to the many objects of interest which invite inspection in normal years, there was added the remarkable spectacle of an insular people preserving a demeanour of absolute calm and imperturbability while engaged in a struggle for life or death with the greatest of Continental military powers. Since the outbreak of this war, as well as during the period of suspense that preceded it, the quiet self-possessed attitude of the Japanese people has been a theme of constant admiration and surprise to foreign onlookers, and has been described in eulogistic terms by foreign journalists. In truth the country is just as it has always been. The Japanese people are not swayed by any frenzy of revenge or fired by any heat of territorial ambition. They are fighting for what they believe to be the minimum of their just rights; for the cause of free institutions; the cause of security against the spread of military despotism; the cause of commercial field untrammelled for all, and the cause of lasting peace; causes which they have fervently embraced and for which they are ready to make any sacrifice. Under such circumstances this war has not impaired in the slightest degree the friendly feeling entertained by the Japanese nation for the peoples of Europe and America. On the contrary, it has greatly intensified that feeling in as much as the crisis has elicited, throughout nearly the whole Occident, expressions of sympathy with Japan which she welcomes with profound gratitude and satisfaction. She appreciates that the purposes for which she is shedding blood and treasure have the full endorsement of the enlightened nations of the West and she sees that by lending her whole strength to the promotion of those purposes, she has drawn greatly closer the bonds of amity between herself and the Occident. Therefore she is prepared to extend a heartier welcome than ever to all Europeans and Americans visiting her shores, and therefore also it pains her to think that possibly some doubts as to the quality of her welcome may have operated to diminish the tide of tourists usually setting toward her shores. It would be a permanent source of regret to her people that their whole-hearted espousal of the best ideals of Europe and America should have created even a temporary barrier between them and her."

(Signed)—Baron E. Shibusawa, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. M. Doi, President of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. J. Nishimura, President of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce. S Kurusu, Vice-President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce. T. Kishimoto, President of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce. M. Okuda, President of the Nagoya Chamber Commerce. Y. Saito, President of the Kanazawa Chamber of Commerce.

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the appointment of an outsider over an old Municipal servant, which evoked criticism at one of the meetings of the Standing Committee, it may be observed that the policy advocated is open to serious objection.

Granted that a man superior in educational qualifications should be put over his less educated brethren, the carrying out of the mischievous doctrine would be fraught with danger and cause much injustice. On this principle no servants however intelligent and hardworking, must make way for boys just out of college. The rule of seniority is a rule of common sense, and its disregard can only be justified if the person senior in service is incapable of carrying on the duties of a higher post. But, Sir, when a head of a department wants to favor a particular person and injure the prospects of those to whom he bears no good-will, he has only to report adversely of the one and favourably of the other, and his object is gained. For these and like reasons, subordinates prefer a European master, but I trust our natives will come to recognise the value of being fair and just so that natives may not be held up to public reproach.—Yours, &c.

R. S. BUCKLEY.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you have done a service to poor clerks by publishing letters in regard to supersessions and I may be permitted to remark that it is difficult to obtain justice where the heads of departments have no keen sense of justice and are guided in the distribution of their patronage by other considerations than those dictated by equity and by conscience that fears to inflict wrongs even upon the meanest of creatures. At present our colleges turn out men who, I fear scorn religion and disbelieve that their actions will be judged hereafter and that the evil doers will be punished. In these circumstances the best way of minimising the evils of caste favouratism and nepotism is to revive and endorse Rules and Regulations against the congregation of caste in public offices. Where the heads of departments are unjust, the condition of the depressed subordinates is pitiable: they are not only looked down by the favourites, but even the menials, such as peons and hamals, who know how the karbaris are degraded, treat them and their orders with insulting contempt.—Yours &c.

AN OBSERVER.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY COMBINED COLLEGES vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The undermentioned have been selected to represent the Bombay Combined Colleges in the match against the Parsee Gymkhana. The match will be played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Saturday (half) and Sunday. Special tents will be pitched for members of the different colleges:—Messrs. H. D. Kanga (Captain), H. D. Gimi, V. S. Sangziri J. J. Mody, and N. G. Prabhaker (Grant Medical College). M. K. Nikshitkhan, S. A. Shete, D. N. Vakil and S. F. Commissariate (Elphinstone College), S. R. Ratnager and W. D'Souza (Wilson College), R. N. Jayker (St. Xavier's College.)

SIR WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, in his recently published life of the Marquis of Dalhousie, gives some interesting information in regard to the Koh-i-Nur diamond. Ranjit Sing, the "Lion of the Punjab," had extorted it from a political refugee in 1813, and after the second Sikh war in 1849 Dalhousie confiscated it on account of the heavy debt owing to the East India Company by the Lahore State. The Company imagined it was to become their property, but the Governor-General, in defiance of them, sent it to Queen Victoria. Great care had to be exercised in conveying it across India. "The tassels of the armlet in which the diamond was set had been cut off to diminish the bulk, and Lady Dalhousie had enclosed the armlet with its jewel in a leather bag this again being sewed into a Kashmir belt lined with chamois leather, which he wore by night and day. Two dogs Baron and Banda were chained to the Governor-General's camp-bed, and, so far as he knew, no one but his wife and Captain Ramsay was in the secret of the jewel's concealment."

THE SOUTH CHINA REBELLION.

REBELS CAPTURE ANOTHER CITY.

The Kueilin correspondent of the "China Mail" writes under date July 9th:—Since last writing, the news about Liuchow-fu has been fully substantiated in the main, though with some minor details. The three regiments which rebelled had originally been rebels, but had been won over to the Government service, but when their friends were entrapped and killed treacherously they were angry. Hence the disaffection which culminated in mutiny. They captured large stores of rifles and ammunition. Part of this was, however, recaptured by some other soldiers under the command of a Tong Ling named Song, who remained faithful. These men defended themselves in the Kiangsi Guild House, and finally were able to put a stop to the looting: None of the officials were killed, but the chief officer in charge of the troops committed suicide.

After the rebels left Liuchow Fu they retired North, carrying all before them. According to rumours they are now several tens of thousands strong. This is doubtless an exaggeration, but as nothing succeeds like success, and they have plenty of arms and ammunition, their numbers have doubtless swelled pretty considerably. And now to-day comes the news of another success. The city of Yuin Ning Chou has fallen into their hands and the officials have been killed. The city of Kueilin is in a great state of excitement, for the above place is only fifty English miles away, and once across the passes, of which there are two high ones, there is no obstacle to their coming here.

During the last few days there have been several small bodies of troops sent out, but unfortunately for the moment there are practically no troops here at all, a few hundred in all. It is only a month since a number of regiments were disbanded, owing it is said to a change of Marshalls. Or as some say that H. E. Governor Ko, hearing that he was to be changed, sent large sums of money to his parental nest, and so was loath to put out more for military purposes. Now his removal has been countermanded, and so, he is in a nice fix. The result is he has been seriously ill for some ten days or so and has applied for three months sick leave.

The Provincial Treasurer is despatching all important business. Yesterday or the day before over a thousand were enrolled as soliders, but to-day when it was proposed to send some of these out against the rebels they flatly refused to go. However, if the rebels actually did come these same would probably fight on their own ground. And one can hardly blame them refusing to leave the protection of their city walls, when one knows the conditions under which they would go out. No supplies and no leaders.

In the old days there were always a number of militia, but the new police have superseded these, and as a fighting force the five or six hundred police would, I fear, make a poor show. They are now armed with rifles while on their beats. The city gates are also protected by some small field guns.

In the interval the officials have sent urgent messages to the regiments stationed at Kwang Sha Ho, the military camp on the borders of Hunan and Kwangsi, to come to the help of the capital at once. This is four days' ordinary travelling away. The telegraph line is being constructed over this route. —Tsuen Chou, Yungchow, Hengchow, etc., but I do not think it is quite completed yet.

What are the prospects of Kueilin being attacked? It all depends on whether these last accessions to the rebels have competent leaders or not. If they have they will quickly cover the fifty miles that now seperate them from here, and there is no force available to prevent them if they like to come. Yuin-ning-Chou is due West from here, and the road could easily be held against a great force if there was any one to hold it. It is however likely that they could go slightly to the South and attack the fair-sized city of Yuinfuh Hsien on the way to Kueilin. In this case there would be time for troops to arrive from the North. If however they have no leaders with authority, as is more than likely, I do not apprehend a serious attack upon the city. A sympathetic rising in the city is more to be feared, if they approached the city in any numbers. As a precaution against such an event the officials are preventing the country people from moving into the city under the pretence it may be of seeking protection.

How the land sighs for a good government and peace.

Later.—It seems that it is not Yuin Ning Chou that has fallen, but the military city of Sau Huang near by.

NAVAL SCARE IN AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIAN FLAGSHIP ORDERED TO SEA.

SYDNEY, July 22nd.—A commotion was created in naval circles late this afternoon when an unexpected order was issued by the Admiralty authorities to prepare H. M. S. Euryalus for sea. All hands were instructed to get the flagship ready for coaling at daylight to-morrow. The work of replenishing the bunkers will be continued without interval until it is completed. The Admiralty authorities when appealed to for an explanation of the matter, said that they had no comunication to make. It is presumed that the sensational developments of the last few days have something to do with the Euryalus being got ready to leave Sydney at any moment. The flagship was to have left for Figi on August 3rd, and arrangements were made for coaling her at the end of next week. Suddenly all these plans were countermanded and as a result, everyone connected with the Navy is anxiously awaiting developments. On the other hand some naval officers, when seen to-night, ridiculed the suggestion that the Euryalus was about to proceed to the China station. They expressed the belief that the explanation of the matter would be found in the fact that a cargo of New Zealand coal for the fleet had arrived at Sydney earlier than was anticipated.

THE "MESSIAH" PIGOTT.

AN EX-CEYLON PLANTER.

WE are in receipt of one or two letters from Up-country, giving us interesting information about this charlatan, says the "Times of Ceylon." It appears that he first came out to Ceylon in the old Eldorado in 1877. Indeed, the passenger list of that steamer, when she left Victoria Dock on the 22nd February, 1877, is now before us, kindly supplied by one who travelled on the good ship on the occasion referred to. Amongst them was Mr. J. W. Pigott, now calling himself the Clapton "Messiah." He is described to us by one on board as tall, and exactly answering the description of him given in the home papers. He was handy with his fists, and by no means religious at that time. He had then, probably, not learnt how lucrative the more emotional forms may be made. We have heard of Ceylon planters taking to many things—ranching in Texas, farming in Tasmania, gold-mining in Klondyke, or taking part in any work which brought adventure and excitement, but this is the first time we have heard of the success of one who had taken up a sort of spurious revivalism and made it pay apparently.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, COMMANDING.

Bombay, August 11.

3 There will be Drill for Recruits this Thursday evening at the Town Hall from 5-30 p. m.

2 The Members are reminded the Samaphore Signalling Class will assemble this Thursday evening in the Town Hall 5-30 p. m.

3 There will be the usual shooting at Colaba on Saturday afternoon the 13th inst. at 4 p. m.

4 The following having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "D" (The Fooy) Troop.

D N Graham, W E Crum, S S Clarke, H L Richardson F W Pettitt, L Barraclough, D W Wilson, A E Oliver, R Wallace and G F D Tennant.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, August 11.

1 There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club to-day at 6-30 p.m.

2 Major Carte Commanding R G A Colaba, has kindly consented to deliver a lecture in the B V A Club to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. on the subject of "Torpedo Boat Attack." The O C hopes that members both Gunners and Sappers will make a point of attending.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

A RUSSIAN engineer has invented a motor-sledge which will travel on water, ice, or land. It is in the form of a ship, and is mounted on four movable skates for use on ice; these "runners" can be replaced by three wheels for use on land, one wheel in front serving as guide. The motor-power can be supplied by any form of motor, giving from three to twenty-horse power. The vehicle can carry a load weighing nearly eight tons, and the cost of its construction will vary from £320 to £2,125, according to the size of the sledge and the speed at which it has to travel, says "Motoring Illustrated."

PAO DE COBRA.

IN a recent article I said something about the uses to which the Natives apply the seeds of the nux vomica tree in the treatment as well as the prevention of snake bite poisoning. There is another member of the vegetable kingdom in Southern India for which similar wonderful properties are claimed. This is the "Lignum colubrinum," the snake-wood of the old botanists, the "Pao de Cobra" of the early Portuguese settlers. Botanically, it is now known as "Strychnos colubrina and "Strychnos bicirrhosa." The early Portuguese settlers appear to have heard remarkable tales of the virtues of the tree. They were led to believe, for instance, that any one who carried a seasoned branch of the tree with him could go with impunity in the midst of any number of cobras, the wood possessing the power subduing the most venomous reptile. It may not be generally known that this fanciful legend furnished Mrs. Frank Penny with the basis for one of her earlier short and interesting stories of South Indian native life. "Strychnos colubrina" is allied to the nux vomica tree as well as to several other remarkable trees found in Asia, America and elsewhere. For example it is related to "Strychnos Tiente" the Java tree which yields a species of Upas—though not the true poison. It is also allied to "Strychnos toxifera" the juice of which is the basis of the celebrated Wourali poison of Guiana. This poison had long been used by the American Indians for tipping their arrows. It destroys life rapidly when applied to a wound, but may be taken into the stomach in doses of several grains without producing any ill-effects. It may be added that the Japanese use the poison of Upas Tiente for tipping their arrows, just in the same way as the Guiana natives used Wourali.

Strychnos colubrina is known among the natives as naga-musadi and motira kanniram. It is a climbing shrub with a stem of great size, often from 8 to 12 inches in diameter. The wood is knotty and crooked. The berries are globose, pulpy and many seeded, as large as an orange, with a yellowish rind. The flowers are small, and of a greenish yellow. The bark is ash-coloured and resembles that of the nux vomica tree in general structure.

The wood of the tree and the root too are reported to be highly efficacious for cobra bite poisoning, being brayed for the purpose in rice water and given in small doses internally, besides being applied externally. The wood is also used as an ingredient in a remedy prescribed for intermittent fevers. It goes without saying that as the tree contains strychnia, much caution is needed in its employment.—C. in "Capital."

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 11.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal,

1301—Tyabjee D and Co—Jivraj Singjee vs The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society—Craigie L and C—Part heard

1297—Payne and Co—Hajee Hasham Cosman and another vs Noor Mahomed Hossein and others—Malvi H and M

1290—Mulla and M—Cassam Sidick vs Essack Moosa—Thakurdas and Co

1292—In person—Surajmal Chunilal vs Manekchand Kapur. Part heard—Edgelow C and W

1302—Crawford B Co—W L Harvey and others Hajee Jan Mahomed Moosa and others—Craigie L and O

1303—In person.—Rowjee Khimjee vs Schroder Smith and Co

1304—Smethem B and N—Wasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrao—Little and Co and Smetham B and N

1303—Wadia G and Co—Rahimtoola Somji and others vs Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Thakurdas and Co

1311—Maganlal J and G—For pauper—Keshowji Katchra vs Gargji Shawji—Madhowji and V

1311—Malvi H and M—N C Macleod vs Haridas Ramdas and another—Little and Co and D D Romer

1315—Tyabjee and Co—Moosa Hajee Joomas Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool Rahim Hajee Hamad and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and Tyabji and Co

1173—Mansukhlal D and J—The Sonderdas Sons and Co Ld vs Narandas Canjee—Malvi H and M

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE,

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Long Causes,

167 02—Captain and V—Zoolokhabai widow and another vs Syed Zymul Abidin &c—Chitnis M and M Part heard

502-03—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajon and another vs Yacoob Mahomed Sajon and others—Nanu H and Co and Tyabjee D and Co—Parthiard.

249-04—In person a pauper—Jamnabai and others vs Luxmibai and another Balkrishna V N K—Part heard.

63-2558-02—Payne and Co—Jamal Ramanand and another vs Gangajal Ookudas—Captain and B—(for postponment)

577-99—Malvi H and M—Bijbath Gowaldas and others vs Hiralal Safaram and others—Bicknell M and M

76-02—Malvi J and M—Khrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Abba and Co

77-03—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahim Hajee Sulleman vs Memon Hassam Vanmd

652-02—Kanga and F—Dayal Mcoljee Cullian vs Laljee Doongersey and another—Tyabjee D and Co

751-03—Nadirsha and T—Bayaji Gangaram vs Shambhoo Namdeo Vanjari and other—Balkrishna V N and V

771-03—Payne and Co—Dustoon ji—Edulji Sakoth vs Mavel Francis and others

122-05—K B Mehta Gungatal widow and another vs Dhanji—D D and Romor

512-33—H P and Mehta—Gool Mahomed Fazale vs Jacob Gool Mahomed and others—N and M Cama and R and P Mehta

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSEL.

Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree.

19-04—Motilal and Co—Bai Mogibai widow vs Vallabdas Narainjee and others—B Raghavjee

Suits for hearing and final disposal,

Short Cause.

457-04—Captain and V—Bhasker Waman Ranade vs Narayendas Soondarjee and another—J P Dastur

129-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal vs Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett—Payne and Co—Part heard.

For Further Directions and Cost s on Receiver's Report.

757-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Advocate General vs Khan Saheb David Solomon and others—Maganlal G and G Payne and Co—Part heard.

For Recording Evidence.

750-02—Little and Co—Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree vs S Basoridin and others—Bicknell M and R—Part heard

Long Cause.

199-04—D D Romer—Gangaram Saibeo and another vs Waman Vithal and another—Ardeser H D and Co.

Testamentary Suit.

9-04—K B Mehta—Pemonji Rustomji Mullaferoze vs Bcochibai Jehangir Sukhan and others—Nanu H and Co K P Not to be called on.

707-03—In person—Shivji Ladha vs Hirbai widow—Madhowji V.

681-03—In person—Lakhmisunker Dewshunker vs Lalbhai Fakirbhai and another—D D Romer.

214-03—Thakurdas and Co—Jandbai vs Rahimanbhoy Asaur and others—Motilal and Co Tyabji D and Co.

551-03—Unvalla and G—Mathuradas Canji vs Meghjee Lakhmidas and another.

728-02—Kanga and F—Mahomed Abdula bin Mahomed Coachman and another vs Bai Cooverbai and another—Pestonjee R and K.

552-01—Captain and V—Ahmedkhan Mahomedali Peshkar vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Coor and others—Payne and Co D D Romer and B aghavyea.

257-01—Matubhoy J and M—Ladha Dossa and another Ramji Gordhundas—Payne and Co.

552-03—Captain and V—Bhanji Cursondas vs Damodhar Madhowji and others—Payne and Co.

57-03—Unvalla and F—Shaikchand bin Shaik Bala Saheb vs Luxamon Bawa Bhoir and and another—Maganla J and G,

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR,

For Judgment.

554-03—Little and Co—Scolaman Scmjee and others—Unwalla and P and Captain and V and Crowford B and Co

To speak to the minutes o decree.

471-04—Mirza M John—Prydderch Parry and another vs P Galanti—Bicknell M and R

For an exparte decree.

264-31—Inperson a pauper—Bhagiritbai widows vs Ramji Govind Patel—Tyabjee and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes

8-04—Little and Co—Dorabji Dinshaw Adenvalla vs Cowasjee Jehangir Kanga and P

473-03—Payne and Co—Chandbai widow and others vs Sooleman Allibhoy—Thakurdas and Co.

205-30—Bicknell M and R—Premchand Vadilal and others vs G F Bendits and Co—Crawford B and Co

154-03—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Adam Sidick vs Manockji Edulji Contractor and others—K D and Shroff

109-04—Jehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Jugjivan Motichand—Payne and Co

112-04—M and B Chothia Framroze—Jamshed Aga vs Ranchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co For Postponement

116-04—Payne and Co—Khemraj Shrikisson vs Vanmabdas Jivandas—Matubhoy J and M

557-02—Pestonjee R and K—Baba Meya Samsudin vs Shaik Mahomed bin Abdul Rehman—T D and Co—M B Chothia

613-03—Matubhai J and M—Dcolabjee Sunderjee vs Davaram Harjewan others—Bhashunker K and G For Postponement.

743-02—Matubhai J and M—Damodardas Rangildas and others vs Shivajee Saibu—F P Pavri

821-01—Edgelow G and W—Ambalal Jamulchand and others vs Raghunath Mahund and others Kanga and P—K D Shroff

344-03—Crawford B and Co—Jehangir Rustomji Divecha and another vs Jeejeebhoy Ardesir Divecha and another Sorabji and J

702-03—Crawford B and Co—Nama Esoo Padwal and others vs Dada Bawoo and others—D D Romer—In person

533-04—Mulla M Ravji—Hamraj vs Toolsidas Ramjee Kama and others—Little and Co

THE epidemic amongst the game in Mysore, which was recently brought to notice has, says a correspondent, extended now to Hunsur and South Coorg, and several animals and elephants have been found dead. Cattle also are said to be dying, he adds, so the Amrat Medical Department who have several herds of valuable cattle will have to take early steps to send the herds off to unaffected areas, north of Mysore; and it is said that a tiger was found dead in one of the Hunsur Forests.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The Great Skua, some of whose eggs a clergy man is alleged to have taken in contravention of the law, is not the gentleman to come willingly off his nest. Sailors and fishermen who know him well call him the "boatswain." Among seafaring birds he is a bit of a cuckoo. Not that he appropriates others' nests. But when there happens his way some guileless gull or other bird, carrying in his bill a nice fat fish which he is conveying to the wife, down comes your Great Skua, and the gull receives such a buffeting that he is only too glad to drop his prey and get away safe. The Skua descents like a flash, and before the fish released from the bill of the gull can touch water he has it safely for his own. Once at home the Skua is, as he believes, lord and master of that bit of territory which he makes his castle. Let man or dog or bird approach his nest and he will fight with talons and bill with the ferocity of a bull-dog. Not even the eagle, let him be never so voracious, will attempt to prey upon the store or offspring of the Skua. The latter, attacked by a human enemy, rises a little distance into the air to gain impetus; then down he comes, kerplunk, as Uncle Remus would say, and the depredator's face and eyes know the rest.

It is the boast of Lancashire men that they can get practically from end to end of their county by tramcar with just short breaks here and there. Now that the lines linking Bury, Rochdale and Oldham are being sold for conversion to electricity one pictures a prettier Lancashire. The steam tram has long made Lancahire its kingdom. And of all the devastating influences most active in making the cotton county the howling wilderness it is the said steam car has been the worst. We complain of the discomfort and inconveniences of our London horsed cars pirate buses and growlers. The Lancashire steam tram touches the supreme height of dirty uncomfortable and unsightly locomotion. Electrification is moving rapidly in all the Lancashire towns the unlovely Black Country has long arrived. Only suburban London lags.

THE succulent strawberry has found an enemy in the "Lancet." Last week that journal told us that the popular fruit was mostly water, and now it refers to "filthy" strawberries. "The greater part of the fruit that comes to London," says the medicos' newspapers, "is picked and handled for the market and made into jam by the very filthiest people in the whole community. It is picked by people whom the cleanly-disposed literally would prefer not to touch even with a pair of tongs. Outbreaks of typhus fever, although not common, have occurred among them in recent years, and if it were possible to secure statistics from the different districts some very alarming figures might be thrown up. Country people in the fruit districts, however poor, would touch fruit which has been handled by the pickers, and most careful inquiries are always made as to who has picked any fruit offered for sale."

On one occasion (says the "Clarion") Mr. G. F. Watts, feeling that he was getting old and fearing that his powers might be declining, asked the Selection and Hanging Committees to "judge his work severely, as he did not wish to disgrace the academy nor himself. He had seen so much deplorable work of eye and hand, that he did not wish to be added to the number."

St. Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain.
For forty days it will remain;
St. Swithin's Day, if thou be fair,
For forty days twill rain nae mair.

In connection with St. Swithin's Day most people remember this old rhyme, for very many still believe in its truth, though those who on the other hand have kept a record of what has actually happened year by year would no doubt be able to dispute the assertion. The superstition, however is very venerable, for Blunt remarks that "St. Swithin, a holy Bishop of Winchester, about the year 860, was called the weeping, St. Swithin, for about his feast Praespe and Aselli, rainy constellations, arise cosmically and commonly cause rain."

Another version of the story, according to the "Queen," is that the good bishop left orders at his death that he should be buried in the open churchyard and not in the chancel. The monks, however, disobeyed the wishes of their head, and laid him to rest on July 15 within the minister, whereupon rain fell heavily and continually, till on the fortieth day the offending priest became alarmed and hastened to fulfil their dead bishop's request. The statistics furnished by the officials at Greenwich Observatory for twenty years preceding 1861 go to show that the greater number of rainy days after St. Swithin's Day had taken place when the 15th of July was dry.

Professor Karl Pearson says that he notes decadence of character and loss of intelligent leadership alike in the British merchant, the professional man, and the workman. There is not only a paucity of the better intelligences to guide but of the moderate intelligences to be guided. Dr. Pearson attributes it to the fact that the intellectual classes are not reproducing their numbers as they did half a century or a hundred years ago; their fertility is unequal to that of the uneducated labourer. We stand, he says, at the commencement of an epoch which will be marked by a great dearth of ability.

The history of Dr. Hayman's ill-starred reign at Rugby recalls (says the "Manchester Guardian") a pungent saying of Dr. Wilberforce. Someone who was chiefly concerned for the peace of the school suggested that the best way out of the difficulty would be for Hayman to resign, but the bishop scouted the suggestion. "Dr. Hayman is too good and too great a man to retire from a difficult post at the instigation of his predecessor." "His predecessor, bishop? do you mean Dr Tempie?" "No," replied the bishop, "I mean the man who was made a dean because he was a bad schoolmaster was made a bishop because he was a worse dean, and was made Archibshop of Canterbury because he was the worst bishop on the bench." N.B.—Dr. Tait, formerly headmaster of Rugby, had recently attained the primacy, which Wilberforce so earnestly and justly desired.

Mothers are at a loss how to meet the difficulty with which they are confronted when they find their daughters partnerless at dances and their own entertainments shunned by young men. But the young man's position, says the "Ladies" Pictorial is that he dislikes feminine society if it is not that he has any great objections to dancing it is not that he is not energetic that he avoids balls, but that he will not pander to the maternal eagerness to marry off daughters. If he feels that he is not being marked down and played by angling mothers, the young man will condescend to come where he is asked if he suspects that he has been piped to with a purpose he stays away and the lament is raised that there are no dancing men. Evidently therefore if the dance is to be maintained as a form of social entertainment, the chaperon must mend her ways and alter her tactics.

In some of the patents taken out sixty years ago we find (says "Engineering") clearly stated all the essential points for the construction of an excellent steam turbine. Many of these early inventors seem to have such very clear ideas as to essential features of a successful steam-turbine that their failure to make their ideas commercially successful is somewhat singular.

Up to July 2, almost 6,500 motor-cars and motor-cycles have been registered in London alone. Including those registered in Kent, Surrey, Sussex and Middlesex, which are daily use in London, there must, says "Motoring, be at least ten or twelve thousand motorcars using the London thoroughfares.

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE POPES.

A most interesting case has just been settled by the Civil Courts in Rome, which is likely to have grave consequences for the Church as it gives the relations of a defunct Pope the right to come forward as heirs to his private patrimony.

It seems that Pius IX. owned, together with Count Gaddi, a prelacy which was abolished by the Italian law and liquidated by Count Gaddi. The family of Pius IX, claimed half, as heirs of the Pontiff, and went to law about it. The case was first decided in favour of Count Gaddi, the Court holding that the only heirs of the Pontiff were the three Cardinals, executors for the Holy See. In appeal, however, this sentence has been annulled, and it has been decided that where private property is concerned a Pope has heirs, like any other person, and that the Holy See can only claim what is outside this.

The sentence will mark a new era in the affairs of the Popes, as Pius IX. and Leo XIII. acquired much property of all kinds in their own names, which it is now to be supposed may be claimed by the families of each, although it went unquestioned into the coffers of the Holy See.

THE colonel and officers of the 22nd Regt. of Colonial Inf. (France) have testified in writing that, on April 2 last, during a snowstorm all over Hyeres, with very large flakes (now and again one as large as a five-franc piece), the "parahail" canon of Dr. Vidal, whose property is near the barrack of the regiment, caused the snow to cease falling over the barracks and his property, while it continued to fall for 15 minutes or more on the surrounding district. The four or five shots of blank cartridge fired into the air made, in fact, a sort of hole in the snow-storm 500 to 700 metres in diameter.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.

Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM.

"From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I con-"sider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation. Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

Bad Blood

Have confidence in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has been curing people in all parts of the world for over 60 years. It is the greatest family medicine in the world. It purifies, strengthens, enriches, builds up.

Mr. George Fountain, of Mt. Torrens, So. Australia, sends his photograph and this interesting letter:

"I had a very bad case of eczema. Medical men had told me nothing more could be done. I tried several blood remedies, but without relief. The eruption was over the whole of my body and arms. My friends told me I must try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. To please them, I did so. To tell the truth, I did not have much confidence in it, I had tried so many medicines. To my great surprise, I found that after only one bottle the scales were beginning to disappear. It took just five bottles to make a complete cure. My skin is now perfectly smooth, and not a trace do I have of my former trouble."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WE SEND ON APPROVAL and guarantee safe delivery. Highest grade Cycles fully warranted. Latest Models **£2.10 to £5.5.0**

Dunlop Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims, Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes.

CARRIAGE PAID to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

Motor Cars and Motorcycles

Tyres, Accessories, Sporting Goods & Sewing Machines Half Usual Prices. Write for Catalogs and Special Offer using sufficient foreign postage.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 226 G CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

CAN YOU READ TRUTH AT A GLANCE?

THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

THE NEW TREAD IS A GUARANTEE THAT YOU ARE GETTING GENUINE

DUNLOP TYRES

EQUALLY GOOD FOR CYCLES, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR CARS.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.

49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BIG G
TRADE MARK
CURES
MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE official history of the Delhi Coronation Durbar is finished at last, and will be published in the course of next month. It can hardly be a secret that Lord Curzon has read the proofs, a fact which adds interest to the book.

A new novel by Mr. Henry James will be issued by Methuen before long, under the title The Golden Bowl. It deals with complications gathering round a trio of Americans who have embraced a European life, and who are exposed thereby to a unfamiliar dangers and confronted with difficult questions.

It was in 1824 that Mr. John Murray's grand father published Lady Callcott's Little Arthur's History of England. A new edition of it, with a chapter by Miss Synge, describing the reign of Queen Victoria, is about to be published by the Albemarle-street house. Many competitors to Little Arthur's History have been issued, but it has always held its prosperous way.

Lady Susan Townley is the author of a volume which Messrs. Methuen will publish next month under the title My Chinese Note-Book. Its value is that it gives Lady Townley's personal impressions of China where her husband's work in our diplomatic service took him. The style is bright and attractive, but much historical information about the Chinese is woven into the narrative.

A pathetic as well as a literary interest will attach to Sir Leslie Stephen's monograph on Hobbes, which is being added to the English Men of Letters series. His friend Professor Maitland contributes a note in which he says:—During the last months of his life Sir Leslie Stephen was writing this book. When he could no longer work he asked me to see it through the press.

Mr. C. E. Byles, the son-in-law of Hawker, of Morwenstow, has now sent to press the important book about him, on which he has been engaged. It will be the first biography based on the mass of papers and correspondence that Hawker left. Some of the letters give very agreeable glimpses of the Cornish poet and his friends. At the present moment, as may be known, a movement is on foot to raise an adequate memorial to him in his native county. Mr. Byles's book is being published by Mr. Lane.

Messrs. Macmillan will this month publish the Life and Letters of Professor Byles Cowell, who was so distinguished a scholar. His friend Edward FitzGerald, said of him that he was the most learned man at Cambridge and the most amiable and delightful. It was another tribute to Cowell that he shank from this description and spoke of his dislike of such exaggerated praise. The biography has been written by his cousin, Dr. George Cowell, and it includes some very interesting correspondence.

Four volumes will appear at once in the popular series of classics which Mr. Heinemann has announced. They are four of Shakespeare's plays and a fortnight later other four will be ready. The volumes have introductions by Dr. George Brandes, whose authority as a Shakespeare critic carries great weight. The point about the books is their qualities as such at the very low price of sixpence. There is an edition in leather at a shilling for those who prefer a volume so bound. Both editions are dowered with frontispiece plates in photogravure.

The conductors of American magazines make a great feature of summer numbers. Thus "Scribner" for August is to be a fiction number, with a remarkably strong list of contributions. It will contain Mr. Kipling's new short story. "They" of which the motive is the love of children, and Mrs. Wharton, Mr. Nelson Page and Mr. Robert Chambers have stories. Similarly Harpers's for August has a galaxy of contributors for among them are Mark Twain Mrs. Humphry Ward, Miss Mary Wilkins, Mr. Austin Dobson, and Mr. Howells, who is still in this country.

An interesting book on Balzac is to be published by Mr. Murray in the early autumn. It is by Miss Mary Sandars, who is a cousin of the Premier's private secretary, Mr. John S. Sandars. This will be the only life of Balzac written in English or French since the appearance of the famous Lettres a l'Etrangere. It will contain a good deal of new information about Balzac, derived from unpublished letters. The volume is also a study of him as a writer, though the personal note is predominant throughout.

Mr. Davis Benn is the author of a book, Style in Furniture, which will shortly appear with illustrations by Mr. W. C. Baldock. Mr. Benn has sought to help those wishful to acquire an accurate knowledge of old English furniture and certain kinds of French furniture. Secondly he deals in a general way with furniture and its history in the past, trying, as he says so to describe it that one can by a little effort of imagination realise just what it was like. He endeavours to demonstrate that domestic furnishing may really be regarded as an outward and visible expression of the spirit underlying all national life. The book is to be published by Messrs Longman.

"Nature Teaching" is the title of a work which Mr. Murray will shortly publish dealing with the general principles of agriculture. It is by Mr. Francis Watts and Mr. W. G. Freeman, who say:—This little book was originally written for use in the West Indies, with the intention of shaping the courses of study both in secondary and primary schools. They add:—As it has been found useful in its original form in the West Indies, it has been suggested that an edition rewritten and modified to meet the circumstances of British conditions, may prove acceptable in the Mother Country.

Messrs. Cassell have had in preparation a work describing the art of Mr. George W. Joy. It is now to be published in the early autumn. For the past thirty years Mr. Joy has been before the public and the popularity of his work is seen in the fact that it is represented in the public galleries of England., France Germany, and New Zealand. Necessarily it has passed through many phases during his long and active career and one feature of interest about the present book is that it will afford an extended study of Mr. Joy's art. There are in the book reproductions of forty-five pictures which were painted between the years 1877 and 1903. Of these thirty are given as Rembrant photogravures, while there are colour reproductions and facsimile reproduction of chalk and other studies.

The second volume of the collected Swinburne will be published by Messrs. Chatto on August 11.—Messrs. Putnam are issuing a new edition of a work to which Mr. John Morley favourably mentions in his Gladstone. It is called A Journey Through the Seaboard Slave States and was written half a century ago by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted.—Mr. Robert Carstairs, late of the Indian Civil Service is the author of A Plea for the Better Local Government of Bengal which Messrs. Macmillan are just publishing. On July 27. Mr. Lane is to publish a novel entitled The Philanthropist by Mr. J. F. Causton author of The Comedy of a Suburban Chapel The present book is a study of Nonconformity in London.

Professor Vambery has, it is stated, recently completed his Authobiography which he hopes to be able to produce in the coming autumn. The probable titled will be "The Story of My Struggle."

The Japanese novelist, Onoto Watanna, author of A Japanese Nightingale has completed another story, which will appear in the autumn. The theme is the love of a missionary for a Japanese maiden. The volume will be illustrated by a native artist.

We (Athenæum) hear that a journal kept by Hawthorne and his wife during the first year of their married life has recently come into the hands of a New York autograph dealer.

A new volume of poems by Mr. Swinburne, entitled A Channel Passage, and other Poems, is shortly to be issued by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish in the autumn a story entitled Wit Sword and Pen, by Mr. H. C. Irwin, author of A Man of Honour. It is the fruit of a long Indian experience and much study of Mutiny and pre-Mutiny literature.

Tibet and the English Expedition is the title of a work by the celebrated traveller and geographer, Dr. Georg Wegener, which is in the Press in Germany. It is said to throw a great deal of light on that practically undiscovered country, and the political questions involved by the Younghusband Expedition. It will contain a map and a number of full-page illustrations.

Mr. Roger Pocock, who, in Following the Frontier, related his experiences in Canada and the Rocky Mountains, is about to leave London for Ireland and Greenland with an expedition which will be absent many months. It is Mr. Pocock's intention not only to visit the coast towns but to explore the interior of those regions, with a view to collecting sufficient material for a new book.

Mr. Murray announces a new work on Balzac by Miss Mary F. Sanders which is to contain fresh information from unpublished letters; "The Life and Times of Sir James Browne," the famous Oriental engineer, by General McLeod Innes; and The Viceroy's Post Bag, by Mr. Michael MacDonagh, with deals with the scramble for places and rewards after the Union.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

PEARS

Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREATEST STRENGTH,

are the

MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD

and give

UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas, which are represented as "Just as Good."

NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS.

For the Club!
For the Mess!
For the Home.
For Out-Door.
For all men who like a Cigar of delicate aroma.

DRESSELHUYS is Unrivalled.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
1-1, Council House St., Calcutta.

FARROW'S "A1" GREEN PEAS

THE ORIGINAL PACKET.

Specially prepared for Boiling

COOK IN 15 MINUTES.

TASTE EXACTLY LIKE FRESH GATHERED PEAS,

Delicious Vegetable all the year round. The richest food the world provides and the cheapest. Contain double the nutriment of Beef. Far nicer than Tinned or Bottled Peas.

FREE FROM COLORING MATTER.

Store Keepers who are not stocking this quick selling Line may obtain SAMPLE GRATIS through British Agents.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

J. FARROW & Co., Boston, Eng.

RIGAUD'S WHITE VIOLET EXTRACT

This delicate perfume is persistent as an EXTRACT for the Handkerchief. The Soap and Toilet Powder are adopted by refined society.

RIGAUD et Cie PERFUMERS PARIS

Each bottle is equivalent to the perfume of 10,000 WHITE VIOLETS

ST. JACOBS OIL

NEVER FAILS TO CURE

RHEUMATISM SCIATICA LUMBAGO
SPRAINS NEURALGIA CHEST COLDS
STIFFNESS SORENESS AND ALL BODILY ACHES AND PAINS.

THERE IS NOTHING SO GOOD.

ACTS LIKE MAGIC.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores, in 1/1½ and 2/6 sizes.

CONQUERS PAIN!

USED FOR YEARS.

THE GREAT PAIN-KILLING REMEDY.

HUNTER'S CUMBERLAND HAMS

are the finest in the world, and nothing better can be wished for than cured and packed to keep perfectly in hot climates.

HUNTER'S ENGLISH BACON,

HUNTER'S goods are all the best of their kind. Free packages and f.o.b. Liverpool.

MERCHANTS PLEASE SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HUNTER'S HANDY HAM COMPANY, Liverpool & London.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S

Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THAT

BEST for Cycles, Motor Cycles, Motor Cars

Clincher Tyres

WORLD FAMED FOR DURABILITY, RELIABILITY, RESILIENCY, SPEED,

No Wires. Easiest to Detach. Thoroughly Vulcanised.

WILL STAND ANY CLIMATE IN THE WORLD.

IS A CLINCHER

Sole Manufacturers THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO., Ltd., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Write for Illustrated Booklet. Mailed FREE.

BRITISH-MADE MOTOR CARRIAGES

SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

THE MOTOR MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., of LONDON and COVENTRY, ENGLAND, the oldest English makers of Motor Cars, beg to announce that having obtained an excellent experience of building Cars for Expert, they have specially designed Motor Carriages to meet the requirements of India. The Specification of these Carriages having been settled by an Engineer who has probably had more practical experience with Automobiles abroad than any other person.

They invite enquiries, and are open to appoint Agents.

Write to 95, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, for illustrations and all particulars.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.'s SALE OFFERS.

BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE "ROYAL" TOILET SET

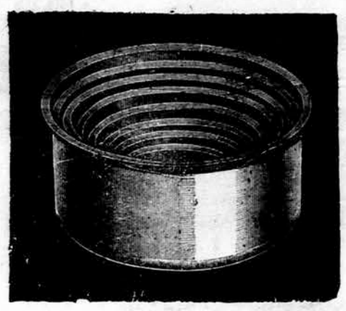
Consisting of five pieces, all full size. Decorated in brown or blue.

SALE PRICE, RS. 4-6.

THE "HOUSEHOLD" SET OF FIVE PURE ALUMINIUM DECKCHIES.

SALE PRICE

Rs. 11-8.



THE "HOUSEHOLD" SET OF DECKCHIES.

No tinning, no copper poisoning, no rust. The very best for use in India.

6	by $2\frac{1}{2}$	ins.	**Rs. 11-8.**
7	,, 3	,,	
8	,, $3\frac{1}{2}$	,,	
9	,, 4	,,	
10	,, $4\frac{1}{2}$	,,	

THE "IRENE" DINNER SET.

Rs. 12-8.

Service for six Persons consisting of:—

6 Meat plates	2 Cover dishes
6 Soup plates	3 Meat dishes
6 Pie plates	1 Sauce boat
6 Cheese plates	Usual Price, Rs. 13-12

Sale price, Rs. 12-8.

Special value in Tea and Breakfast Services, over 40 Patterns to select from. Prices from Rs. 4-12 to Rs. 22-8 per set. We hold the largest and best assorted stock of dinner ware in India. Call and inspect our bargains. You will be sure to purchase go and away fully satisfied.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS FOR REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.,

PHOTO DEALERS.

5 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

THE BEST FOOD for all HOT CLIMATES.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Made of Pure, Rich Milk and an Extract of Choice Malted Grain condensed to Powder Form. Takes the place of Mother's Milk in Infancy. Is the Best Food for Growing Children. Is Excellent for all Ages, but especially for Dyspeptics and Sleepless People. A Delicious and Invigorating Food-Drink, which suits Everybody. Is prepared instantly with water.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

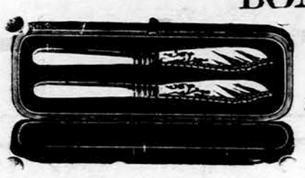
Or of HORLICK'S FOOD CO., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

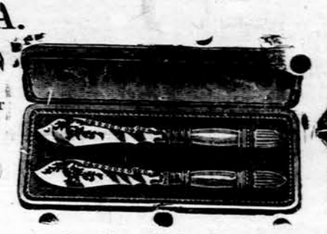
Spirit Kettle
Best Eelectro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case. Rs 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

Best Electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver. Ivory handle, Rs. 2/8.



Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30.
Plain, complete, in case.
Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs. 16.

Spirit Kettle.
Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 42.

Sterling Silver Butter Knife. Mother-of-Pearl handle: Hand engraved, Rs. 7-8.

Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles Hand engraved, Rs. 32.

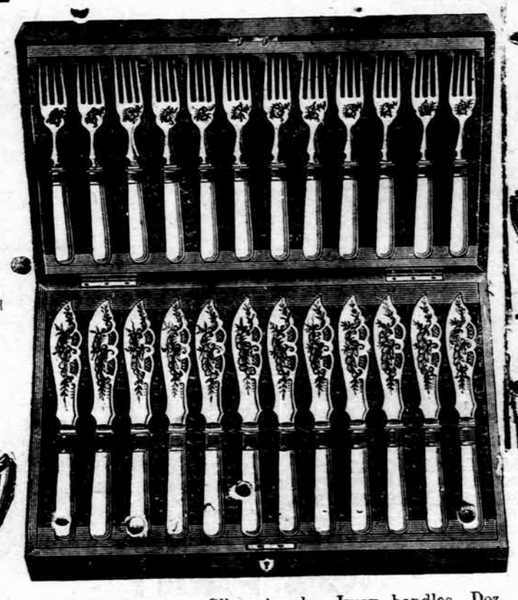
OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

Complete
TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE,
4 pieces.
Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

Teapot.
Fluted and engraved Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 20.

Teapot.
Choicely Engraved Best Silver Plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 26.

Teapot,
Fluted and Hand engraved. Finest Quality Silver Plated on pure Nickel Silver,
Rs. 56.



E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces.
Triple electro Silver plated on pure white Nickel Silver.
Rs. 80.

Teapot
Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal.
Rs. 22.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

MAGNESIA

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8s. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Publishing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET... hill, E. C.: Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & ... Street, London, W. C.: Messrs. W. H. ... & Co.: 66, Finsbury Pavement, ... Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Paris. CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK ...